THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 59 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CANADA AROUSED.

A Genuine Excitement About Fenianism.

Ten Thousand Volunteers called for Immediately—Arming and Drilling Last Night in the Chief Towns—Various Exaggerated Rumors in Montreal—The Ghost of the "Patriot" War of 1837 Walking Abroad—Story that Navy Island in the Niagara River is a Fenian Camp—The Canadian Press Suddenly Converted to the Doctrine of Strict Neutrality—Editorial Homilies on the Duties of the American Government—Intense Excitement in Montreal—Wild Stories about Fenian Invasion—The Government Taking Active Measures to Welcome the Expected Army—Ten Thousand Volunteers to be Armed at Once—They Muster To-night—Rumor that the Fenians have Seized Navy Island—Montreal Crowded with Strangers.

MONTREAL, March 8—4 P. M.—Our usually dull city is all at once wide awake, and the centres of news, around Place d'Armes and Great St. James street, are in a great bustle. The principal hotels are as lively as any of your Broadway caravanseries, and for once the sleepy old capital of Canada is tolerably well aroused.

This is owing in some degree to the action of the Home Government in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, but more directly to the stories here told of the extraordinary activity of the Fenians in New York and other large cities of the United States. It is judged by some of the best informed that the Fenians *must* make a demonstration on or before St. Patrick's Day upon these provinces, or else the fever will cool off, the sale of bonds will cease, and the entire movement come to a very contemptible failure.

It appears that our Government, whatever they may believe, are willing to admit the fact, and have accordingly taken steps to resist the possible demonstration. It is now known, by despatches from Ottawa yesterday, immediately upon the arrival of Hon. Mr. McGee from Montreal, a Cabinet Council was held. At the important sitting were present Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Galt, Campbell, McGee, Chapias, Blackburn, and Ferguson Blair.

In view of present circumstances and the vast amount of property at stake, and the more important consideration, the protection of our fellow-subjects along the frontier, exposed to the marauding operations of the Fenians, it was resolved to call out 10,000 volunteers for the protection and defense of the Canadian frontier. This step is adopted mainly as a precautionary measure, but if wanted for more active service, the volunteers will be on hand. It is hoped that active exertions will not be necessary, but if they are, the Government relies with confidence on the courage on the Canadian volunteers.

Very naturally this action has produced intense excitement, and the usually phlegmatic citizens who go to bed at sunset, are dazzled and bewildered with the great event. The red-coat martinets of the regular army swell wonderfully, and from Colonel down to Orderly Sergeant they are profoundly silent, mysterious, and consequential—the salvation of the Provinces seems to rest upon their Atlantean shoulders.

The orders for calling out ten thousand militia were promulgated in this morning's papers. All at once it was discovered that Montreal was crowded with strangers, and when those innocents came down to breakfast and took seats they had occupied (a good many of them) since the beginning of your late Rebellion, they were glowered upon so frightfully by John Bull that the poor fellows, innocent as lambs of anything that might possibly smell of gunpowder, shrunk into their very slippers. All nasal-toned sojourners are suspected, and we must show clean bills of health or very possibly be compelled to take the first train for St. Albans, where our bank accounts are kept.

There are a few armories, containing relics of the wars of Queen Anne and some modern arms. Around these the authorities have stationed guards, just as if they were in danger. Some suspect considerable Fenian strength lying *perdu* in this city; but I cannot imagine it possible. Our population is much more than half French, of the Canuck pattern; and of those who speak English, not one in twenty is an Irishman. However, we have got the scare, and it must run its course.

The *Telegraph*, looking towards and remembering St. Albans, with a sort of guilty conscience tone, says:—

"In view of the fact that Montreal is at the present time favored with the residence or a large number of suspicious strangers, who exhibit a good deal of interest in our banks and other depositaries of money and property, it would be a wise precaution for the citizens to organize ward patrols. A little extra precaution at this time may prevent some wailing hereafter over the want of it."

The *Gazette*, after quoting accounts of Fenian movements on your side of the forty-fifth parallel, talks in this way about international obligations:—

"If our neighbors really intend to take measures to prevent mischief, and to keep themselves from embroilment because of Fenianism, it is time they should act. It is evident now to every one that the Fenian leaders are making use of the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland to inflame the ardor of their dupes to the uttermost. They are making the most frantic efforts to raise men and money. That they can raise money enough to carry on operations on a large scale we do not believe. That they can raise men and money in plenty for marauding parties is not to be doubted. As to the question of wresting either Ireland or Canada from Great Britain, that we regard as simply preposterous. But there is just now not a little danger that forays along the frontier, or even against Montreal itself, may be attempted before the navigation opens. Not many of those who come over would go back. Our hospitality would keep them forever. But lives will be lost and property destroyed, for which the apathy of their Government will render the United States responsible. It is not a question of secret preparation, of which a Government can either be ignorant or pretend ignorance. The preparations are open, avowed, boasted of, and paraded. The United States Government takes no step to stop the work and these men think, and have reason to think, that it desires it to go on, to encourage and foster it. Perchance the Government holds it best to allow the passion of the Fenians to expend itself in gasconade, and thus fully exerted, it will soonest die out. It is possible the authorities are right, but they risk much by such a course. At all events, the course we must pursue is obvious. A blow will be struck almost immediately, or the bubble will burst. During the next four weeks, therefore, every Canadian must be prepared to do duty as a policeman and soldier; to obtain and furnish information to the Government, and to use arms to repel attack should any band of ruffians invade any portion of the country. The Government must act, too, vigorously and with decision. No cost should be spared to secure the safety of the country. Under present circumstances, Parliament will assuredly not haggle over the bills for the militia when sent in. We have apparently very little to hope for from the good faith of our neighbors. We must only act the more vigorously in our own behalf."

From these hasty notes you will be able to learn that we are up and doing, and for once have cast off that hibernation of the long winter of which you warmer-blooded people are wont to make fun. Up to this hour, however, there has been nothing more warlike than the scouring of old swords and the greasing of rusty musket-barrels. When the grand onset may come of course we cannot say; but if the Chief executives and Head Centres think they can catch us asleep, they will find themselves very distinctly mistaken. I learn from Rochester that the Canadian militia were called out last night at Suspension Bridge, to guard against an apprehended raid by the Fenians. No raid occurred, it being postponed until St. Patrick's day.—*N. Y. Times.*

Fenian Plan of a Canadian Campaign.

The Fenian Circles are at this time intensely excited with regard to the opening campaign of the Brotherhood against Canada and the British Provinces. All eyes turn to General Sweeney, who is ready to develope his theories of action. He is believed to have the most practical ideas of war; and having already large stores of arms, a treasury, and transports, he is concentrating upon himself the enthusiasm of those Irishmen who are weary of talk and eager for work. We visited some of the leading Fenian Circles yesterday, and obtained the following suggestions, which, it is believed, embody the entire Sweeney programme for the invasion of our British neighbor's territory.

GRAND STRATEGY—THE PARTITION OF CANADA.

Expeditions for the invasion of Canada will rendezvous at Detroit and Rochester, and at Ogdensburg and Plattsburg, and at Portland. The forces assembled at the two first-named points are to operate conjointly against Toronto, Hamilton, and the west of Upper Canada. From Ogdensburg and Plattsburg demonstrations will be made against Montreal, and ultimately Quebec; Kingston will be approached by Cape Vincent, while Portland will be the general place of embarkation for expeditions against the capitals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE BASES OF OPERATIONS.

The Canadian and Provincial borders once crossed, bases of operations will be established in the enemy's country, so that international quarrels with the Washington Government may be evaded. There are to be lands chosen at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay, Saint John's, on the Chambly, close to the foot of Lake Champlain; Prescott, on the St. Lawrence; Wolf Island, at the head of Lake Ontario; Hamilton, Coburg, Goderich, and Windsor, in Upper Canada. These places are all within convenient distances of the United States, and afford by water an easy retreat, as well as cunning receptacles for fresh American levies.

THE FORCES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE FENIANS.

The Sweeney Government calculates to have, by the 1st of April, fifteen millions of dollars at its disposal, in ready cash. This will give transportation and maintenance for one month to thirty thousand men, a greater number than were ever before mustered to the conquest of the Canadian possessions. Of this force, eight thousand will carry the line of the Grand Trunk Road west of Hamilton; five thousand, crossing from Rochester to Cobourg, will be prepared to move either east, in time to act jointly with three thousand men from Wolf Island, upon Kingston, or to take part with the western detachment in the capture of Toronto. All this, it is believed, will be the work of two weeks. Thus intrenched securely in Upper Canada, holding all the routes of the Grand Trunk, with sufficient rolling stock secured to control the main line, the Fenians hope to attract to their colors fifty thousand American Irishmen, and equip a navy on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The avenues to return so being secured, thirty thousand men, under General Sweeney, will move down the St. Lawrence upon Kingston, simultaneously with ten thousand men by the lines of the Chambly, and these will converge upon Montreal; in the meantime isolated expeditions from the rendezvous at St. Andrews will reduce St. John and Halifax, these furnishing depots for privateers and ocean men-of-war to intercept British transports and effectually close the St. Lawrence. Quebec will thus fall by the slow conquest of time; or, if the resources of the garrison should be greater than the patience of the invaders, the same heights which two Irishmen have scaled before, will again give foothold to the columns of the Brotherhood.

THE PLAN OF INVASION IN DETAIL.

At Chicago, the Fenians already possess five sailing vessels, a tug, and two steam transports; at Buffalo, they are negotiating for vessels; at Bay City, Michigan, and at Cleveland they have other craft in process of refitting; these will simultaneously raise the green flag, and stand ready to succor the land forces. Goderich, Sarnia, and Windsor will be simultaneously occupied; all the available rolling stock seized, and the main line of the Grand Trunk cut at Grand River, to prevent the passage of cars and locomotives to Hamilton. The geographical configuration of the western half of Upper Canada will permit of a few thousand men holding the entire section of country between Cobourg and the Georgian Bay. These are connected by a chain of lakes and water courses, and the country affords subsistence for a vast army. Horses sufficient to mount as many cavalry as the Brotherhood can muster, quartermasters' teams in quantity, and a vast amount of lake shipping, will at once be the property of the organization. The country will at once be reduced to a grand military department, with Hamilton for the capital, and a loan advertised for. While this is being negotiated, General Sweeney will push rapidly forward on the line of the Grand Trunk, in time to superintend the fall of Montreal, where ocean shipping will be found in great quantity. With the reduction of Montreal a demand will be made upon the United States for a formal recognition of Canada, whose name is to be changed at once to New Ireland. While this is being urged, the green flag will scour all the bays and gulfs of Canada; a Fenian fleet from San Francisco will carry Vancouver and the Frazer River country, and give security to the Pacific squadron, rendezvousing at San Juan, and the rights of belligerents will be enforced from the British Government by prompt retaliation for the cruelties of British courts-martial.

ABILITY OF THE FENIANS TO HOLD CANADA.

The population of the British provinces is little above two and a half millions, and the military resources of the united provinces fall short of sixty thousand men. Of these nearly ten thousand are of Irish birth or descent. The States will furnish for the subjugation of these eighty thousand veteran troops. With the single exception of Quebec, it is believed the whole of the British provinces will fall in a single campaign. During the ensuing winter, diversions will be put in motion in Ireland, and while it is believed the Brotherhood can defy the Queen's war transports to land an army in the West, arrangements will be developed to equip a powerful navy, for aggressive operations on the sea. Before the 1st of June, it is thought, fifty commissioned vessels of war and privateers, carrying three hundred guns, will be afloat; and to maintain these a tremendous moral influence will be exerted upon every Irish-American citizen to contribute to the utmost to the general fund for the support of the war.

By the tempting offer of a surrender of Canada to the United States, Mr. Seward, it is hoped, will wink at connivance between American citizens and the Fenian conquerors, and by another summer it is thought the dominion of the Brotherhood north of the St. Lawrence will be formally acknowledged by the United States, Russia, and each of the American Republics. The third year of Irish tenure in Canada will, it is believed, array two of the great powers against Great Britain. John Mitchel, at Paris, will organize the Bureau of Foreign Agents; and Ireland, maintaining a position of perpetual revolt, will engage for her own suppression a considerable part of the regular British levies.—*N. Y. World.*

Steamer Signalled.

HALIFAX, March 9.—A steamer is signalled in the east. It is not known as yet what steamer it is.

OBSEQUIES OF COLONEL BOWERS.

Appearance of the Deceased—The Remains Shrouded in the National Flag—The Lying in State—The Burial, Etc.

All that was mortal of the late Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, Adjutant-General on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, was committed to the ground in the Cadet Cemetery, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral ceremonial, though strictly military, was a deeply impressive one, its chief features being its touching simplicity and solemnity. From the fact that the time that the burial was to take place was not generally known, because the hour originally determined upon by General Grant—four o'clock—was changed to one o'clock P. M., the attendance from abroad was not so large as was expected. This, with the fact that the means of access to this military post are just now very inadequate, all visitors having to be put across the ferry through the ice in one small rowboat, may further help to account for the slim attendance other than military.

THE MELANCHOLY PRELIMINARIES.

After the remains of the dead Adjutant-General had been gathered up from the fatal spot at Garrison's, they were placed in the care of Dr. March, one of the surgeons of the post, with directions to see if the mangled parts could be so put together as to preserve the semblance of a corpse. This was found to be utterly impossible, so thoroughly had the body been disintegrated by the passage of a car over it. It was then determined that the American flag should be the only shroud of the lamented Colonel, and the fragments of the once perfect body were so enwrapped and encoffined previous to the final rites.

APPEARANCE OF THE DECEASED.

So much of the body of Colonel Bowers as was preserved made only a partial corpse—a portion of one of the extremities, a part of one arm, exceedingly mutilated portions of the chest and head, forming all that was committed to the earth. It was remarked that on that part of the face remaining comparatively intact a smile rested, indicating that he died without suffering. And here, it may be added, was the only recognizable feature, so fearfully had the terrible crushing beneath the car done its work. The coffin was not opened after the enshroudment and depositing of the body in the casket.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The funeral was in charge of Captain E. C. Boynton, Adjutant of the Academy. The religious services were very simple and brief, consisting only of the reading of a few sentences of Scripture from the Episcopal burial service, in presence of the Lieutenant-General and staff, the officers of the post and their families, the academic corps, the pall bearers, mourners, and a few citizens, among whom were Colonel William S. Hillyer, formerly of General Grant's staff, a comrade of the deceased, and family; General Kent, formerly a Provost Marshal in one of the late armies, and Hon. E. B. Washburne and Judge Moulton, of the Congressional delegation. The cadet battalion entered the edifice in its order, the whole scene unmistakably indicating that all was being done that could be to do honor to the memory of a distinguished staff officer of the General-in-Chief of the army, who had met an untimely and melancholy death.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.

The services being closed at the chapel, the funeral procession took up its line of march to the grave as follows:—1. Music; 2. Escort of battalion, etc.; 3. Chaplain and surgeons; 4. Hearse and pall bearers; 5. Engineer company; 6. Cavalry detachment; 7. Officers of the army visiting at post and citizens; 8. Academic staff; 9. Lieutenant-General Grant and staff.

The music on the occasion was in part suggested by the subjoined letter from Major-General Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Armies of the United States in the Field, and which we give because it embraces General Barnard's opinion of the character of Colonel Bowers:—

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1866.—Mr. Appelles.—Dear Sir:—If you get this in time play my march at my friend's (Colonel Bowers') funeral. We were members together of General Grant's staff, and he was a most estimable officer. Yours, truly,

J. G. BARNARD.

The pall-bearers on the occasion were Brevet Brigadier-General Nichols, Brevet Brigadier-General Vincent, Adjutant-Generals of the War Department; Colonel George A. Kensil, United States Army, during the war of the general staff of the Army of the James; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Liper, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Goreather, and Captain Mordecai, of the Ordnance.

The chief mourners were Lieutenant-General Grant, General Comstock, Colonel Adam Badeau, Colonel Ely Parker, Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson, Major Webster, Staff Quartermaster; Surgeon Boreman. Captain William McKie Dunn, and Frederick Dent Grant, the eldest son of the General.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

Among the distinguished persons present we noted Brevet Major-General Coilum, Superintendent of the Academy, upon whose arm General Grant leaned while walking to the grave; Professor Mahan, LL. D.; Professor Bartlett, LL. D.; Colonel Black, commanding Cadet battalion, Surgeon Head, Professor Church, Professor Wier, Colonel George A. Kensel, Captain Clark, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hildt, Brevet Major McMillan, Captain Boynton, Professor Angel, Professor French, Professor Kendrick, Professor DeJanon, Captain Kellogg, Captain Poland, Captain Davies, Captain Lorain, Captain Hascall, Captain Bush, Captain Arnold, Captain Lyford, Brevet Major Warner, Brevet Major Watson, Brevet Major Gittings, First Lieutenant Sinclair, Surgeon Marsh, First Lieutenant Farley, Brevet Majors Benyard, Eagan, Twining, and McCrea; First Lieutenants Clark, Hamilton, Jones, and Calleu; Mr. Lorentz, and others. General Rawlins was unavoidably detained at Washington by sickness in his family.

APPEARANCE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

General Grant appeared throughout the melancholy ceremonies as though he had met with an irreparable loss. He seemed crushed in spirits and worn down with anguish at the suddenness and appalling character of the death of his friend and fellow-officer. He was, however, as usual, calm and imperturbable, but sad and dejected.

THE INTERMENT.

The body was buried in the cemetery in that portion of the Academy grounds known as Washington Valley, Captain Boynton throwing the earth on the coffin as the minister read the service. The firing over the grave closed the scene. The Lieutenant-General, staff, and visitors at once left by the Hudson River Railroad in a special car for this city. Dining at the Metropolitan, General Grant and staff left in the 3½ train for Washington.

INCIDENTS.

As an illustration of the modesty of Colonel Bowers it may be remarked that at the outbreak of the war he raised a company of men, who desired to elect him their captain, whereupon the Democrats of the district, with whom he had been politically associated and who opposed the war, set up the cry that Colonel Bowers only raised his company to get an office. He at once enlisted as a private, and so served, and when, finally, after serving with General Grant in a clerical capacity, it was determined to commission him, on account of his extraordinary abilities and fidelity, and detail him from the line for staff duty, he earnestly sought that he might be commissioned a lieutenant and his first lieutenant made captain in his stead. This was denied him, and he reluctantly took the vacant captaincy at General Grant's request.

A monument will be erected to his memory the coming summer by his surviving comrades of the Lieutenant-General's staff.—*New York Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

THE GREAT ROXBURY MYSTERY

The Murderer of the Joyce Children Arrested.

HIS CONFESSION OF THE CRIME

A HARDENED WRETCH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, March 9.—The Boston *Herald* publishes a long account of the discovery of the murderer of the two children, Isabella N. and John S. Joyce, which took place in Bussy's Woods, West Roxbury, on the 12th of June, 1865.

He was found to be a convict in the State Prison, who had been sent there for a burglary committed in Worcester county, shortly after the murder. His strange conduct when arrested led the officers to think he was a hardened criminal, and his subsequent boasting of great deeds performed by himself, together with some of his unguarded expressions, gave the cue, which, being followed up by two Worcester county officers, has fastened the murder almost undeniably on himself.

His partial confessions, with the corroborative evidence obtained, leave no doubt in the minds of the officers of his guilt.

His soubriquet is "Scratch Gravel," and his real name Charles Aaron Dodge, a native of Massachusetts, but has been a rover for fourteen years, being now twenty-seven years of age. He confesses to having hunted Indians in Florida; that he was sent to prison for life for a murder committed in South Carolina; was pardoned; entered the Rebel army; was captured in Morgan's raid into Ohio and Indiana; was paroled; afterwards enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment; deserted in a short time; joined the United States navy; and afterwards served on several gunboats.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Plot to Assassinate Governor Brownlow—Suicide Near Chattanooga—Fatal Accident, Etc.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—A despatch has been sent from Granada, Miss., to Governor Brownlow, urging him to beware of assassination. It is believed to be a canard, hatched for political purposes.

Edward Ryan, formerly of La Salle, Ill., committed suicide by choking himself, near the Chattanooga depot.

The railroad company has ceased to receive freight for points south of Chattanooga, and the blockade will probably continue for several weeks.

Lieutenant Wilcox, of the 15th Colored Infantry, while removing a flagstaff from the former headquarters, fell seventy feet, killing him instantly.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.

The Savage Sioux Sue for Peace, Etc.

FORT LARAMIE, March 9.—Spotted Tail, Chief of the Beulah band of Sioux, came here to-day, and was received by Colonel Magruder with great ceremony. He came in to bring the dead body of his daughter, which was interred at the cemetery at this point with Christian rites, the Chaplain performing the burial service. This is considered a strong indication of the desire of the Sioux to make peace.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Archbishop Spaulding made a Cardinal, and Authorized to Convene a Plenary Council of Bishops.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Most Rev. Archbishop Spaulding has been appointed by Pope Pius IX an Apostolical Legate, with authority to convene a Plenary Council of Archbishops and Bishops in Baltimore next September or October. It is further said he has been made a Cardinal, and may eventually reside permanently at Rome.

The Canadian Excitement.

MONTREAL, March 9.—The call for 10,000 men of the Canadian militia for active duty, made late on Wednesday evening, was enthusiastically responded to, and early on Thursday morning news was received from all parts of the country that their quotas were ready for active service at a moment's notice.

There seems to be no doubt that three or four times the number could be raised at a day's notice.

The whole volunteer force of this city patrolled last night, and strong guards were posted at all the armories, and patrols were kept moving through the city all night. Every precaution is being made to guard against any Fenian surprise.

TORONTO, C. W., March 9.—The response yesterday for volunteers from all parts of the country was very enthusiastic. A much larger number offered their services than was required.

The *Globe* of to-day has a report that the plot of the Fenians is for a body of them to cross into Canada to take part in the public processions on St. Patrick's day. They will disturb the peace, and distract attention, while armed Fenian bands will make raids on the border.

Burning of a Schooner.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schooner *Hiawatha*, of Rockland, took fire off Chatham last evening, and was totally destroyed. Her crew, sails, and rigging were saved.

Arrival of the "Nova Scotian."

PORTLAND, Me., March 9.—The *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool February 22, arrived to-day. Her advices are anticipated.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Mexican Question.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF FIVE THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS—MAXIMILIAN MUST BE ABANDONED TO HIS FATE, ETC.

From the Paris Patrie, February 22.

It is said that Baron Saillard, at the beginning of the month, took his departure, charged with an extraordinary mission to the Government of the Emperor Maximilian.

The object of that mission, it is said, was to arrange the necessary steps for the speedy return home of our troops. The news recently received from Mexico by way of Havana, we are inclined to the opinion, leaves us to hope fully for the success of M. Saillard's mission. According to a proposition emanating from the Emperor Maximilian himself, it is regarded as possible that four or five thousand men will have returned to France towards the end of the month of May.

From the Paris Opinion Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ) February 23.

The United States will neither be reassured nor be satisfied in consequence of the proposition to withdraw the above troops. This proof of good will they will regard as more superficial than real, and will consider France as still in Mexico as long as the flag continues to float there. * * * We believe that the *entente* cannot be re-established between France and the Washington Cabinet until we have abandoned the Emperor Maximilian to his fate, and let Austria take care of him if she thinks fit.

The Spanish-American War.

NEWS OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY PERU RECEIVED IN ENGLAND—THE GREAT AMERICAN UNION LOOMING IN THE BACKGROUND—PERUVIAN WAR VESSELS WATCHED AT BREST—CONVICTION OF AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN FOR SUPPLYING THEM WITH STORES, ETC.

The London *Times*, in commenting on the news that Peru has declared war against Spain, says the Chilian fleet has by this time been joined by the Peruvian squadron in overt opposition to the forces of Spain. Spain has by far the more powerful fleet, but she is operating from an enormous distance. The cost of the Pacific squadron will be ruinous to her bankrupt exchequer, and its commanders will be put to extreme straits for supplies; coals, water, and provisions of all kinds will be virtually out of their reach, while the difficulties of the case will be increased by the impossibility of striking any decisive blow. The coast of Peru has been added to the coast of Chili, and the forces of Spain, considerable as they are, must obviously be unequal to the blockade of such a seaboard. Not only may the other States of South America cast in their lot with the belligerent republic, but behind all these looms the ominous figure of the great American Union. At present the Government of the United States is honestly neutral; but an American squadron has been despatched to the Pacific, and it is impossible to say what complications may arise from the incidents of war.

The Paris *Patrie* says that orders had been sent to Brest to continue to watch the new Peruvian ironclad, *Huescar*, and at the same time to observe the movements of an English vessel suspected of carrying arms and ammunition to the *Huescar*. A late telegram from Brest says the captain of the English vessel which had been lying in that port, laden with war stores, had been sentenced to six days imprisonment, and fined fifty francs.

The Chilian cruiser, *Independencia*, whose departure from the Scheldt was announced in yesterday's papers, had arrived at Brest.

Our Financial Position Abroad.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES ADVANCING WHILE ALL EUROPEAN SECURITIES WERE FALLING.

From the London Telegraph, February 21.

The condition of financial affairs, after months of serious depression—amounting at intervals almost to alarm—has undergone a marked change within the last few days. The stringent policy pursued by the Bank of England has at length produced the result desired. The beneficial effect of a high rate of interest in restraining undue expansion, and enforcing caution as to new commitments, has never been more strikingly manifested than during the present winter. That there was absolute need of the restrictive course pursued by the Bank has been proved to demonstration. Notwithstanding a rate of interest in the London market exceeding by two or three per cent. that current on the continent, the outflow of gold continued in a steady stream for weeks, and the exchanges remained persistently adverse. Now that the tide has turned, and things have assumed a more cheerful aspect, there is one remarkable fact well calculated to attract attention. While all other securities were depressed, and even consols were steadily falling week after week, United States five-twenty bonds not only maintained their value, but gradually advanced from 63 to 67, and are now quoted at 68½. Whether this exceptional result is justified by the state of transatlantic finances forms a subject worthy of close examination. The amount of American securities afloat is very great, and, as will presently be explained, it is about to be vastly increased. The interest on investments in these bonds, it deemed entirely secure, is high enough, even at their present price to tempt the withdrawal of capital from advantageous and useful employment in our own country; and, if American Government stocks should become popular in our market, the absorption of capital would be sufficiently serious to affect commercial and industrial enterprise—producing, in the event of disaster, even widespread calamity.

[The writer then proceeds at length to show the insecurity of American finance. The day after the publication of the article Five-twenties advanced from 68½ to 69¼.]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—James D. Harwell vs. William E. May and James H. Smith. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution of plaintiff by defendants, the charge made against him having been that of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The defendant on the trial of the case in the Quarter Sessions was acquitted. On trial. T. R. Elcock and J. Newton Brown, Esqs., for plaintiff; Lucas Hirst, Esq., for defendant.

The Supreme Court in banc was engaged this morning with the Philadelphia list on reargument.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—John A. Welland pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on William E. Cheaver, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Patrick G. Mason was charged with receiving stolen property, viz., a gold watch, belonging to John H. Jones, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Jones testified that on the 29th of December, 1864, he rode over in the passenger cars from West Philadelphia to the city, and had the watch while in the cars. He got out at Sixth and Market streets, and in an hour or so he missed his watch.

The guard chain was hanging around his neck, but the watch was gone. He advertised for it, but it was not until the following July or August that he learned it was in the possession of the defendant, and then by accident. He showed it to a friend, saying that he had brought it from the old country with him, and had been offered $200 and a gold hunting case watch for it.

The defense set up was, that the defendant came by the watch honestly, having bought it from a boy for $50. This boy named James Robb, who is about twelve or thirteen years old, was called to the stand, and testified that he had found the watch on or near the steps of the office No. 132 S. Sixth street, and that he sold it as admitted to the defendant. Another boy corroborated Robb, as to the finding of the watch, as described by him. Good character was also proven for Mason. Jury out.

COTTON CONDEMNED.—Sixty thousand dollars' worth of cotton was ordered to be condemned on Tuesday in the United States District Court. The cotton, it was proved, was purchased in June and July, 1863, by B. Cayuari and F. Mora, at Brownsville, Texas, of Rebel agents, and brought to this city. The goods with which it was bought were shipped from this city, under bond, in the *Sarah Marsh*. The cotton was first taken to Freeport, near Matamoras, and then went down the Rio Grande. Arriving in New York, it was seized. The jury deliberated five minutes yesterday, and returned a verdict for the Government.—*N. Y. Post.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 9, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull, and prices unsettled and drooping, owing to the decline in gold. Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. 7·30s sold at 99½@99½ for June and August; and 5-20s at 103. 104¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 99½ for 10-40s, coupons off. State and City loans are without change. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85½@86½; and new City 6s at 90¼.

In Railroad shares there is less doing.. Catawissa preferred sold at 31½@31½, the former rate a decline of ½; common do. at 22½, a decline of ½; North Pennsylvania at 35¼, no change; and Northern Central at 44½, no change; 115 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53¾ for Norristown; 48·81 for Reading; 55 for Pennsylvania; 54½ for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; and 20 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which sold largely at 32½@33¼, a slight decline. 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12½ for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 141. 205 was bid for North America; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28¼ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 40 for Consolidation; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Sugar Valley sold at 2@2 1-16; McElrath at ¾; and Ocean at 11¼@11½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., and was offered among brokers at the lower rate. In commercial paper there is more doing, but rates are well sustained. Best names pass at 7@7½, good at 8@9, and ordinary at 10@15 per cent. In exchange little doing. Leading names at 60 days are held at 108½. Commercial bills, 107@107½. France 5·21¼@5·18¾. The business of the Sub-Treasury was:—Receipts, $1,765,142·16; for Customs, $271,000; Payments, $1,600,942·50; on Account Loan, $12,500; Balance, $89,375,-636·95; Coin certificates, $424,000."

—The *Chicago Republican* says:—"The decline in gold is causing a good deal of depression in the general markets, and business in trade circles is very dull. Buyers are purchasing only to the extent of supplying immediate wants. The impression seems to prevail that gold will decline to 125, and a further depreciation in all commodities of produce and merchandise is anticipated. The money market is close and firm. The bankers are pursuing a very cautious and conservative course, and in all cases refuse to place at a discount any paper which is not first class. Advances on produce paper are made only at wide margins. The current rate of interest is 10 per cent. On the street money is loaned at 1@2 per cent. per month."

—The Diamond State Bank is the name of a new institution recently established at Seaford, Delaware. Its notes are redeemed at the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

—With reference to the market for American securities, Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co. report:—"The business in the London market for American securities has been on a limited scale, but with a tendency to improved quotations, especially in United States 5-20 bonds, which close 68¾ to 69. For Illinois and Erie shares there has not been any great demand, but where buyers come forward higher prices are demanded, and they both leave off at an advance over last week, Illinois being last quoted 76¼ to 76½, and Eries 53 to 53¼. The low quotations for Atlantic and Great Western bonds have brought in some buyers, and we have to note an improvement of $1 in Pennsylvania Section First and New York Second Mortgage."

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 328 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

400 sh McClintock ..	·94	300 sh Phillips.....	½
100 sh Ocean. ...b30	11½	200 sh do.....b30	½
100 sh Am Gm Pt b5	1		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 US 5-20s 65....103		500 sh Sugar Val..lts	2
$260 U s 7 30s Aug. 99½		500 sh do..b30 .2 1-16	
$4500 do ....June 99½		2500 sh do.....	2
$2000 Pa 6s.....	86½	150 sh McElrath.....	¾
$300 do.....	85½	200 sh Cata pf...b30	31½
$1000 C & A 6s, 89..85	92	200 sh N Pa R....lots	35½
$2000 Leh' Val bs...	90	200 sh do..lts..b30	35½
$3700 City 6s new its	99½	100 sh Ocean b30	11½
100 sh Cata pf....b10	31½	100 sh do.....b30	11½
200 sh do....Mon	31½	200 sh do..lots s30	11½
400 sh do....lots..	31½	100 sh do.....s30	11½
200 sh do.....lots	31½	111 sh N Central..lots	44½
100 sh do.....b30.	31½	10 sh Phila Bk.....141	
300 sh do.....lots	31½	100 sh West'n R....	32½
200 sh do.....s5	31½	800 sh do lots..s30	33½
100 sh do.....s5	31½	200 sh do.....b5	33

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	131½	12 M.	130½
11 A. M.	130½	1 P. M.	130½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	130½	130½
American Silver, ½ and ¼	126	127
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	122	123
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 9.—The Flour Market, although not active, is decidedly firmer, and for the higher grades of winter Wheat holders obtain full rates. There is not much inquiry for shipment, but the home consumers are purchasing more freely. About 1800 barrels were taken, chiefly at $8 50@10 00 ₱ barrel for fair and choice Pennsylvania extra family, and $11·00@14 00 for fancy, including 500 barrels Northwestern at $8·75. Superfine ranges from $6 25 to $7 00, and extras from $7 25 to $8 25. Small sales of Rye Flour at $4·75@5 00, the latter figure an improvement. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no inquiry for common Wheat, of which the bulk of the stock consists, but good quality is in fair request at rather better figures; sales of 1200 bush. common and choice red at $2·10@2 30, and a small lot of white at $2 40@2·70. 1000 bush. State Rye sold at 85c. Corn is in steady demand, and 2000 bush. yellow, in store, sold at 70@72c, and some of fair quality at 69c.; 8000 bush in the elevator sold on secret terms. Oats command 49@50c. No change in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling at $5 50@6 50; Timothy at $4@4 12½, and Flaxseed at $2 80 ₱ bush.

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2·28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton quiet at 42@43c. for middlings. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at $6·80@8 30 for State; $8 20@11 for Ohio; $6 75@8 40 for Western; $8·25@15 50 for Southern; and $7 60@11 50 for Canadian. Wheat firm for good, but dull for inferior; sales unimportant. Corn quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; sales of 1600 bbls. at $26@26·62½ for Mess. Lard firm.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Senator Yates on Universal Suffrage.

From the Tribune.

It is probable that the second clause of the Anti-Slavery Amendment will be a good deal discussed and availed of in the legislation that is to precede Reconstruction. The power to enforce the prohibition of slavery by "appropriate legislation" might be derived from the first clause of the amendment under a previous provision of the Constitution, but it was none the less a prudent precaution to affirm it in express terms. Several measures based on this second clause are now before Congress, among them the following, introduced last January in the Senate by the Hon. Richard Yates, of Illinois:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no State or Territory of the United States shall, by any constitution, law, or other regulation whatever, heretofore in force or hereafter to be adopted, make, or enforce, or in any manner recognize any distinction between citizens of the United States, or of any State or Territory, on account of race or color or condition, and that hereafter all citizens without distinction of race, color, or condition, shall be protected in the full and equal enjoyment and exercise of all their civil and political rights, including the right of suffrage."

It is about two years since Illinois, under the guidance, we believe, of Governor Yates, abolished her black code, which was scarcely better than a slave code, and here now is her Governor, become Senator, and presenting a bill to protect all citizens without distinction of color in the enjoyment of all rights, including the right of suffrage. This progress is somewhat characteristic of the West, which is apt to make up its mind with a considerable degree of decision. What it wants, it wants with a will. Mr. Yates may or may not be ahead of his State in this matter, but he assumes the risk fearlessly:—

"Gentlemen ask me 'if I will go before the people of Illinois with such a proposition as this?' Ay, indeed, and welcome it. I have no fear of the result. Through the clouds of the present I see the brightness of the future. There is deep-seated in the hearts of the American people everywhere, the firm conviction that this negro question, however unpalatable its discussion may be, will never be settled until it is adjusted upon the principles of justice and equality."

If Congress does possess the power to regulate by such a bill as this the qualifications of electors, there is no little force in the suggestion that its exercise is the only sure way to settle questions of reconstruction. Whether any particular amendment to the Constitution will be adopted is doubtful, and whether it can or cannot be, it involves delay, whereas legislation is complete, speedy, and, Mr. Yates believes, will be effective. The war, in his view, was to determine "whether the Constitution and laws of the United States were to be the supreme law of the land, or whether State Sovereignty was to be the supreme law. The Union conquered, yet it is now proposed to leave to the local politicians of the several States the adjustment of the relations of the freedmen; and by so doing to imperil all we have gained politically by the war, and to abandon the freedmen themselves to the control of their old masters, or of the white class which they aided to subdue. But by the anti-slavery amendment, the former slave has become a freeman; his disability is removed; he steps from his condition of slavery into the family of freedom, becomes one of the body politic, and is one of the sovereign people. He does not need that the rights of citizenship should be conferred on him; they are his; and all that is necessary is that he should be protected in their enjoyment. The distinction between civil and political rights is an illusory one; at any rate, the ballot is necessary to the secure enjoyment of all other rights, and as it is admitted that Congress has the power to pass laws to protect the freedman in his person and property, it must have the power to protect him in the exercise of the elective franchise.

Nor is Senator Yates disturbed by the cry that his demand is impracticable—that such a measure cannot be carried.

"As for me, I would rather face the music and meet the responsibility like a man, and send to the people of the State of Illinois the boon of universal suffrage and of a full and complete emancipation, than meet the taunt of Northern demagogues that I would force suffrage upon North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Delaware, while I had not the courage to prescribe it for our own free States. Sir, it will be the crime of the century if now, having the power, as we clearly have, we lack the nerve to do the work that is given us to do.

"Let me say to my Republican friends, you are too late. You have gone too far to recede now. Four million people, one-seventh of your whole population, you have set free. Will you stand back appalled at the enchantment your own wand has called up? The sequences of your own teachings are upon you. As for me, I start not back appalled when universal suffrage confronts me. When the bloody ghost of slavery rises, I say, 'Shake your gory locks at me; I did it.' I accept the situation. I fight not against the logic of events or the decrees of Providence. I expected it, Sir, and I meet it half way. I am for universal suffrage, I bid it all hail."

The speech is throughout in the same courageous and hopeful tone, confident of the future, and of the inalienable fidelity of the people to the idea of political equality.

The Reconstruction Committee and Our Foreign Friends.

From the Times.

We venture to think that if the labors of the Reconstruction Committee, thus far, have not given very general satisfaction at home, they have been estimated at their just value abroad.

There has not been a single step taken by that Committee, hitherto, that has not afforded supreme gratification to the Gregorys, the Roebucks, and the Lairds of the House of Commons. There has been nothing in the radical temper, as displayed either in the Reconstruction Committee or in the House, that has not carried the greatest joy into the household of every enemy of the Union, from Vera Cruz to Paris.

All that was predicted for us of political failure, as the necessary consequence of military success, the opponents of the President's policy here are doing their best to realize for us.

Were there an international difficulty to arise to-morrow, we should practically present the same sectional and geographical division as when the legions of Lee and Stonewall Jackson were encamped on Loudon and Maryland Heights. If we have escaped this terrible danger thus far—if we escape it henceforth—is it due to the judgment, discretion, and patriotic forbearance of the radical faction? Is it not rather due to the same conciliatory temper which steadily refused to yield to radical impulses in conducting the foreign relations of the Government during the hottest and most disheartening period of the Rebellion?

The very temper brought to bear upon the management of our foreign affairs during the long, exasperating season of Rebellion, makes it *possible*—if not *wise*—for the radicals to say and to do—their utmost to-day, either in or out of Congress.

Had there been a radical for Secretary of State during the *Trent* crisis there certainly would have been no such *free* speech in Congress—or, for that matter, speech of any kind—as we hear to-day. The very license these extreme politicians have at this hour is a license procured for them and maintained for them by statesmen who have gone through the severe discipline of keeping a bridle upon their tongues. No one capable of fairly estimating the political situation expects that Mr. Stevens, or men of his type, realize this fact. They are as incapable of seeing where there lay extreme peril abroad, while the war lasted, as they are unable to see where extreme peril may exist now, after the war has ended. In both cases, their judgment shows the same feebleness. In the very heat of the conflict, one section of them, headed by the New York *Tribune*, desired foreign intervention; another, headed by a more courageous leader, desired a declaration of foreign war. The Government refused to listen to either class, then. It refuses to listen to either, *now*. The situation is not essentially changed, as far as the spirit, the pluck, and the faith of sound-hearted Americans are concerned. The firmness of the Executive is just as essential to the salvation of the country this year as it was when the radical hounds were on Mr. Lincoln's track four years ago.

The Reconstruction Committee—Its Attempt to Assist the Republican Party in the New England Elections.

From the Herald.

The Reconstruction Committee has given to the world a series of carefully chosen extracts from the evidence before it on the condition of the Southern States. There is now in the hands of the committee a valuable mass of evidence as to the extent to which the Southern people are reconstructed in their political sentiments. It is a pity that it did not suit the purposes of the fifteen to lay before the world the whole of this evidence, or a digest of the whole of it. The information that would thus have been furnished would have been useful, and the people could have learned by it the exact political condition of the late Confederacy. But we could scarcely have expected anything so fair from a body so bitterly partisan. Instead of performing its plain duty in this matter, the committee has given selections from its material, chosen with an especial view to the effect they may have on the New England elections. It sends out not a faithful report, but an electioneering document. It has garbled the testimony, choosing for present publication only such parts as it deems likely to inflame the public mind against the South, and so to strengthen the position of the Republican party in opposing the restoration of those States.

It will gratify every true friend of the country to find that this partisan committee going through all the evidence before it with this partisan purpose in view has been able to say so little. It will reassure all men and give a new faith in the ultimate success of the good cause to find that this notorious Fifteen—this radical inquisition has not been able, after all its labors, to put forward one good substantial argument against reconstruction. Opinions are given. General Grierson "thinks" that if the disloyal had been more severely dealt with there would have been more loyalty in the South at present. It may be very important that General Grierson thinks this, and yet very sensible persons may doubt if the best sort of loyalty is made in that way. General Grierson is cognizant that slaves have been told that when the soldiers went away they "would be just as much slaves as ever." This proves that there are men down there who will tell lies. But is the fact that there are some liars in a given community to deprive all the decent men in that community of the benefits of law, and to entail upon the whole country the evils of anarchy? General Saxton also testifies. This general has always been one of the military pets of the radical party. He is "a hero that never set a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle knows." He is a major-general, though it is notorious that he was never in a fight. He owes his promotion not to gallant services, but to a happy choice of political views. It shows the reckless disrespect the radicals have for what is good and great, and for public opinion, when they set up the expressions of such a man against the very positive declarations of men like Grant and Sherman.

Testimony from General Thomas is included to give weight and one good name to the document. But in giving the honest soldier's story they had to give the good with the bad, and though here and there a sentence in what Thomas says indicates that Rebel thoughts are still strong in the South, there is so much that is the other way that these utterances of one man will alone well nigh destroy the radical position that the Southern States must be kept out on account of the sentiments of the people. Thomas, interrogated as to the feeling immediately after Lee's surrender, says that the universal report made to him was "to the effect that the mass of the people were very happy at the downfall of the Rebellion, and at their prospect of soon getting again under the Constitution and Government of the United States." The "mass of the people" then were not very good Rebels at that time, and if they now feel less happy at the prospect of getting under our Government, is not the inference inevitable that it is the course of the Radical Congress that has made the change? "People in Alabama," says Thomas, "think they have had a fair trial in their attempt to gain their independence, and have failed completely," and that is the whole point on which reconstruction turns, and the only point of which we require to be sure, in order to be certain that restoration is safe and proper. The people are satisfied that their attempt was a failure, and have thrown away all the thoughts and hopes it gave rise to.

Besides this declaration of General Thomas, and the similar one previously made by General Grant, all the statements of the radicals the other way are trivial and trashy. We might, if any point was to be gained by it, admit the truth of all the radicals say in this document, and inquire—What then? When you have shown all this, what have you proved? What has all this got to do with reconstruction? with constitutional rights and national policy? Nothing whatever. All this rehash of the idle gabble of Schurz is impudently irrelevant as to the great question before the country. It is an examination of the pitiful points of a people's life, of their prejudices, their small vices, their likes and dislikes—things with which the law does not meddle in countries less despotic than Austria. And all these little points are quoted against the South, and a great party tells us that these are reasons why the nation should not re-establish itself in its former strength, and should not restore eleven great States to their natural places. Did a great party ever before put forth anything so lost in imbecility as this?

The Test Oath.

From the World.

President Johnson is reported to have intimated, on several recent occasions, his opinion that the oath imposed by the Constitution ought to be deemed sufficient. A man who swears present loyalty, and future fidelity, may be trusted if he swears truly. If he would perjure himself with this oath, he would with any other. All the security to be derived from oaths would be as fully had from the simple oath to support the Constitution, required by that instrument as a qualification for holding office, as by any possible mode of swearing.

The *Tribune* has also, within the last few days, virtually expressed disapprobation of the test oath. *Virtually*, we say; for its article made no direct allusion to it. But the implication is clear enough, when the *Tribune* affirms the expediency of admitting Alexander H. Stephens, and men like him, to official positions. Mr. Stephens cannot swear that he never aided the Rebellion; and yet the test oath requires him to swear to that before he can take his seat in the Senate.

Secretary McCulloch has found the law imposing the test oath so ill-judged and inconvenient that he has been obliged to disregard it in administering the affairs of the Treasury Department. Not that Mr. McCulloch would voluntarily violate any law; but when two different laws impose on him inconsistent duties, he must, since he cannot obey both, elect between them, and judge for himself which is of paramount obligation. The tax laws require him to collect the revenue, which can be done only through instruments. There are many revenue districts in the South where there cannot be found for assessors and collectors, capable and responsible men who have never, in any way, given countenance to the Rebellion. He has accordingly, rather than lose the revenue, appointed men who could take no other oath than that of allegiance to the Government and fidelity to their official duties. The collection of the revenue being the end, and the oath administered to the officer only a precautionary means. Mr. McCulloch, rather than take the responsibility of throwing away the Southern branch of the revenue, assumed the alternative responsibility of modifying the oath. This test oath, whatever may have been said in its justification during the Rebellion, is found, now that we are in possession of the South, to involve the practical absurdity of relieving the South from taxation as a means of punishing it for its past disloyalty.

But the officers thus appointed by Mr. McCulloch cannot be legally paid by him without a change of the existing law. A convention of the Southern and assessors collectors was held, a few days since, at Atlanta, which resulted in sending to Washington a committee to solicit from Congress such a modification of the law as would permit them to be paid, and to continue the discharge of their duties. Some action must be had, or Congress will abandon the revenue. The only alternative to the repeal of the test oath is an increase of salaries to such a point that Northern men can afford to take the Southern collectorships and assessorships; a change which would be every way inexpedient. Not only would they want a local knowledge necessary to an intelligent discharge of their duties, but the repugnance of the inhabitants to such intrusion would render their duties difficult and irksome, and would require an addition to the military force of the South to support them. The best way out of the difficulty is to repeal the test oath, and to substitute therefor the oath to support the Constitution. If revenge for past disloyalty is to be the permanent policy of the Government, the South will never be reconciled, and we shall have an expensive Government by force instead of the cheap Government by consent which accords with our republican system.

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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12§

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E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles of my own importation.
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Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
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Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

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All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY
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PHILADELPHIA. 16

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REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
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One door below Seventh street.
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
GEORGE W. HILL,
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GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.
Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
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It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.
Call and examine, or send your orders to
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Retail price, 25 cents each. 2 12 mwf3m

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TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
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AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
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DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 224

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
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Etc. Etc. Etc.
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HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
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Solid Silver-ware.
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GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
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Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock, of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS.
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 1 19 3m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 17

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN.
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.
On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.
Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.
The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.
These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.
A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·62 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 15 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

TEAS, &c.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEAS,
The finest ever imported.
OOLONG TEA, Dragon Chop.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, ETC.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 31

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5 20S.
7·30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHERS
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
WILL OPEN,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
A NEW LINE OF [2 26 12t
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 709 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corsellan Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 2 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
2 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 6 10 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

THE AGASSIZ EXPEDITION.

The Fishes of the Valley of the Amazon—Seven Hundred New Species Discovered.

In the Rio de Janeiro *Times*, received on Wednesday by the steamer *Havana*, we find the following interesting letter, written by the Brazilian *savant*, Senhor da Silva Coutinho, who accompanies Professor Agassiz in his explorations. It will be seen that Agassiz has found in the Valley of the Amazon more than seven hundred new species of fish—more than double the number he expected to discover:—

"MANAOS, November 24 1865.—The collection that we made in the Teffe and its neighborhood was magnificent. Besides numerous species, Professor Agassiz discovered many new genera, acquiring knowledge, likewise, of some important laws to which certain species are subject in their development, ignorance of which has caused mistakes in classification.

"Achemberg, for example, established as a special characteristic the adporous protuberance found in the head of some fishes of the genus *Cychla*, we, on the contrary, find that this is accidental. We had occasion to examine the *Tucunare* (the indigenous name) without the protuberance; with it beginning to develop; and after it had attained its growth. This curious phenomenon takes place in the commencement of winter. The fishermen account for it by saying that the fish, while entering the 'igapo,' strikes its head against the trees, and therefore the inflammation appears. The true reason, however, is the critical state in which the 'Tucunare' is at the beginning of winter, which is when it spawns.

"Through the profusion of some genera of the family of *Chromids*, permitting the comparative study of the young and the adults, the Professor was enabled to lay down the following law—that the same species presents different radicals according to age.

"In some new species of the *Seluroids* the Professor found, likewise, only two bones in the opercular apparatus, where all the species previously known had three. He verified again the principle established by him many years ago on the resemblance of adult and young individuals of different genera of the same family. A new genus was found, belonging to the family of the *Scomberosoces*, which he called Lymnobelona, and which was distinguished from the others by having the dorsal and anal fins greater, and the caudal rounded. As in the genus *Belona*, the maxillars are equal.

"Some time afterwards we caught a young one of the new genus, having the lower maxillar much greater than the upper one, and, in this point of view, somewhat resembling the other genus of the same family, the *Hemiramphus Braziliensis*, inhabiting the sea, and found on almost all the coast of Brazil.

"At Manaos we collected one hundred and fifty more species, almost all in the Lake Hyanuary, opposite the city.

"To day there arrived in the *Icamiaba* a fine collection brought by the two parties sent to Lakes Manacapura and Cudayas. In two bottles alone, the Professor found sixty-eight species, and we hope to find a greater number in the eight barrels not yet opened.

"The collection made up to now consists of nine hundred and seventy species, of which more than seven hundred are new. Imagine the surprise and pleasure of Professor Agassiz in view of so great a result, who, when entering the Amazonas, considered himself fortunate should he find two hundred and fifty species.

"The results that we obtained at the first points made us believe that the great river possessed many distinct fauns of the ichthyological provinces; however, when in our two last we explored some *igarapes* (smaller rivers) and lakes, distant from one another not more than twelve hundred yards, we saw then that the number was extraordinary. The collection of so great a number of species in a few places, and during only three months, surprises the more when we reflect that in 1840 Captain Wilkes collected only six hundred in a voyage round the globe, with three ships, and lasting four years.

"Fifteen new genera have been established by the Professor, embracing the fishes that live by preference in the igarapes. The Professor thinks of separating two of these genera into families, in consequence of their general character. Some belonging to the *Gobioides* and others to *Cyprinodentes*. Those fishes are known by the name of *Amors*, and are found only at the west part of the island of Marajo, at the place Taypuru. This circumstance makes us believe that the *Amores* determine, approximately, the point to which the waters of the ocean reach in the Amazonas.

"The most interesting genus, however, in the opinion of the Professor, is one discovered by us in Lake Hyanuary, opposite this city. It came, so to say, to strengthen the union of the family, serving as intermediate between others rather separated, as *Jacundas* (*Crenicychia*), and divers *Acards* (*Satenoperoa, Hygrogonos*).

* * *

"The Professor had an opportunity of studying the complete development of the eggs, observing the newly-born in the branchial pouch up to their state of swimming freely, in the species to which he gave the name of the Emperor, *Geophagus Pedroinus*, and of which he made a complete study.

"The configuration of the head is very curious in those species that preserve the eggs in the branchial pouch. They have a nervous protuberance, resembling the electric lobule of the *Malopterurus*, in the part posterior to the cerebellum, serving as a root to the nerve that is prolonged hence to the inferior branchial arch, forming, evidently, such a centre of special action as is shown in the Marsupial pouch. For this reason the protuberance well merits the name of *'genetic lobule.'*

"About thirty years ago the family of the *Chromids* was established, almost at the same time by Heckel and Muller, with some genera of the *Labroids* and *Syenxides* of Cuvier. The number of its species was then very limited. In the British Museum catalogue published in 1862, which gives the last and most complete enumeration of this family, the number of its species, in all the world, is one hundred and ten, distributed in nineteen genera. Of these species only twelve belonged to the Amazon. Now, however, we have here one hundred and twenty species, almost all new, that is, a greater number than were known in 1862 in all points of the globe.

"In the next fortnight we purpose setting out for Manes, and thence for Para."

THE LATE COLONEL BOWERS.

Additional Particulars of His Death—Congressional Action Regarding It—Letter of Condolence from General Grant to his Brother—The General and Staff and the Illinois Congressional Delegation to Attend His Funeral.

In addition to the brief despatch from the agent of the Associated Press at Poughkeepsie, published yesterday, we this morning give the particulars of the deplorable accident to Colonel T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant.

General Grant, accompanied by General Bowers and General Grant's son, arrived at Garrison's station, on the Hudson River Railroad, opposite West Point at a late hour on Monday night, being compelled to remain on the east side of the river until morning. The next day, after breakfast, the distinguished party were ferried over the river. After General Grant had left his son at the Point (where he is to remain), the Lieutenant-General, accompanied by Colonel Bowers, set out to return, arriving back at Garrison's about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and about fifteen minutes before the down train from Albany was due, at 4 on which they were to proceed to New York. When the train arrived some difficulty occurred in relation to a carpet bag belonging to the party being missed, when Colonel Bowers followed the station agent to his office to see about it, General Grant in the meantime being seated in the car next to the last on the train.

When the agent arrived in the ticket office he picked up a carpet-bag, and presented it to the view of Colonel Bowers, who said, "That is not the one." The train at that time had started, when Colonel Bowers rushed out to get on board. In attempting to do so he seized hold of the railing on the platform of the car in which General Grant was seated and jumped upon the step, his body striking with such force against the car as to break his hold on the railing, precipitating him from the step.

In the fall he swung around between the cars, his head and that part of his body above his hips falling inside of the track, the car running over him, producing death instantly. His body was dragged about one hundred yards on to a switch and over it, the head being horribly mutilated, as was also the upper part of the body. As soon as possible the train was stopped, the crowd rushed to the spot, and the body of the unfortunate man was taken from the track.

General Grant was immediately notified of the sad affair by Mr. Garrison, who said:—"General, I think your adjutant is killed;" to which the General replied, "Something told me he was killed;" and, upon viewing the body, he said:—"That is him. A very estimable man he was. He has been with me through all my battles." Turning to Major Hill, of West Point, he ordered the remains to be taken to the Point, and buried, there to lie until further orders.

Yesterday morning Coroner Hazen Perry, of Putnam county, proceeded to West Point, and after having held an inquest on the body, delivered it up for burial.

Captain Dunn, Acting Aid-de-Camp on General Grant's staff, arrived at the Point yesterday morning, on the express train from New York.

ACTION IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, feelingly alluded in the House this afternoon to the death, by accident, of Colonel T. S. Bowers. In accordance with his request, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Washburne, Harding, Moulton, Cullom, and Thornton, of the Illinois delegation, was appointed to attend the funeral at West Point to-morrow. Leave of absence was granted to these gentlemen for the balance of the week, and they left the city to-night for West Point, in company with a large number of the late Colonel's friends.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT OF GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF.

The headquarters of the Lieutenant-General were closed, the flag placed at half mast, the front of the building draped in mourning, and every possible manifestation of respect shown in memory of the deceased.

LETTER FROM THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The following telegram to his brother was despatched by the General this morning:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1865.—Dr Lorenzo Bowers, Lebanon, Pa.:—It is with heartfelt sorrow I communicate to you the accidental death of your most estimable brother, Colonel T. S. Bowers. It occurred at 8 P. M. yesterday, opposite West Point. In attempting to get on the cars while in motion, he fell between two of them and was instantly crushed to death. His funeral will take place to-morrow at West Point, and his brother staff officers and myself leave in a body to-day to attend it. Your brother had won more than esteem from all who knew him, and in his death the country sustains a great loss.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Although General Grant only arrived in the city by this morning's train, he departed with almost his entire staff for West Point again at a quarter past eleven A. M. No event, since the commencement of the war has shed such universal gloom over the General's military household as the death of Colonel Bowers. General Rawlins is now the only remaining member of the "old staff," as those are termed who were with General Grant anterior to his appointment as a department commander.—*N. Y. Herald, 8th.*

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Significant Declarations of the French Corps Legislatif—Mr. Seward Promising American Neutrality—Promised Withdrawal of Five Thousand French Troops by the End of May.

ACTION OF THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.

In the French Corps Legislatif on the 19th ult. Count Walewski read from the chair the address in response to the Emperor's speech, which contained the following significant allusion to the Mexican question:—

Sire—The Corps Legislatif is happy to observe, with your Majesty, the tendency, constantly more and more general, to resolve foreign difficulties by pacific means. This tendency, strengthened as it has been by your interviews with many sovereigns, and by the friendly meeting of the English and French fleets, is an additional pledge of that peace the preservation of which responds to the requirements of peoples, accomplishes the wishes of France, and honors the wisdom and prudence of her Government. We have ever shared with the Emperor the firm hope that a reconciliation will take place between the Papacy and Italy—a reconciliation essential to both their interests, to the peace of Europe and the repose of consciences. The convention of September 15, honestly executed, will be a fresh guarantee of the temporal power—(applause)—the maintenance of which is indispensable to the independent exercise of the spiritual power of the Holy Father. (More approbation.) Our expedition to Mexico is approaching an end. The country has received the assurance of this with satisfaction. We were forced to go to Mexico by the imperative duty of protecting our countrymen against odious violence, and obtaining the redress of our too legitimate grievances. Our soldiers and sailors have worthily fulfilled the task assigned by your Majesty to their devotedness. This expedition attests once more to distant countries the disinterestedness and power of France. (Applause.) The people of the United States, which knows of old the loyalty of our policy and the traditional sympathies which it inspires, has no reason to take umbrage at the presence of our troops on Mexican soil. To make their recall dependent upon any other consideration than our own convenience would be incompatible with our rights and our honor. (Loud applause.) Of these, sire, you are the guardian, and the Corps Legislatif knows that you will watch over them with a solicitude worthy of France and of your name.

ALLEGED DESPATCH FROM MR. SEWARD.

From the Paris Patrie, February 19.

It is rumored that at a Cabinet council recently held in Washington, Mr. Seward presented the draft of a despatch to the French Government, manifesting the most conciliatory intentions towards France, and intimating the readiness of the United States to proclaim their neutrality in Mexico, subject to certain conditions.

WITHDRAWAL OF FIVE THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS BY THE END OF MAY.

The Paris *Patrie*, February 22, says certain proposals have emanated from Maximilian, which render possible the return of five thousand troops from Mexico by the end of May.

French Items.

A DELICATE SUBJECT FOR A FRENCH PLAY.

Paris (December 29) Cor: London Cosmopolitan.

The Theatre Francais just now devotes all its attention to the remarkable production of M. Ponsard, which has been announced under the different titles of *LeLion Amour eux* and *Madame Tallien*. The readers of the *Cosmopolitan* were recently informed that the Prince de Chimay, whose family Madame Tallien entered on occasion of her second widowhood, had protested against the use which M. Ponsard proposed to make of his relative's name. The affair has been amicably arranged, and M. Ponsard has consented to expunge from his production the name of Madame Tallien, as well as that of Tallien himself. Instead of the celebrated conventionist another possessing no notoriety has been substituted. The most important character in the piece, however, is that of General Hoche, which will be performed by M. Leroux. One of the scenes, already highly spoken of, is a curious one, representing the interior of a member of the convention's house, which will reproduce with the most scrupulous accuracy the lodgings of Robespierre.

SOCIAL WAR AMONG FRENCH ACTRESSES—A SHARP SHOT FROM A FAIR YOUNG LADY.

An interchange of rather sharp letters has lately taken place between Mad'lle Colombier, the actress, and some others of the female performers in Paris. A correspondent of the Paris *Nord* gives the following version of the matter:—

Mad'lle Colombier, a former pupil of the Conservatoire, who makes a large income, apparently by playing the part of innocent young girls, possesses two strong cerebral organs—that of sociality and that of combativeness. The first induced her to give a delicious ball, as all the guests called it, while the second instigated her to make war against pretty women like Madame Madeline Brohan and Mad'lle Schneider. Some of the accounts given of the *fete* mentioned the presence of those ladies, but they at once wrote to the journals to protest against the imputation. Mad'lle Colomcier thus replies to Mad'lle Schneider:—Several persons to whom I did not send invitations announce to the journals that they were not present at the ball which I lately gave to a few friends. Mad'lle Schneider, in particular, makes her protest with the bitterness which so peculiarly belongs to her, and of which all about her feel the effects. Although the *cancan* of La Belle Helena is in great favor with the public, it may very well alarm the mistress of a house who lives in a very limited circle; besides which I made it a point to have only young people at my party. Accept, etc.

MARIE COLOMBIER.

—The Waco (Texas) *Register* speaks of the large immigration into that State from East Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LESSEE AND MANAGER GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
THIS EVENING,
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7:30.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT.
Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT.
Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT.
A Splendid Bill.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Mr. F. Mordaunt will recite a patriotic Poem, by Henry B. Hirst, Esq., entitled
"SHALL AMERICA RULE?"
To conclude with
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 10.
NINETY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
NINETY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Second Day Performance of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
TUESDAY, March 13, Benefit of Disabled Firemen.
In active preparation, THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to evening performances, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:30.

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT IN AID OF THE NOBLE FIREMEN DISABLED AT THE GREAT FIRE ON MONDAY, February 26.
The Management of the NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, ever desirous and willing to assist all sufferers, especially those who, in pursuit of their duties, are injured in a public cause and are therefore public benefactors, take great pleasure in
TENDERING A BENEFIT
in aid of the unfortunate sufferers and are happy to be
THE FIRST TO RESPOND
to the call made upon the citizens of Philadelphia.
Inspired by these sentiments, the Management are happy to announce a
GRAND DOUBLE BENEFIT,
ON THE
AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF
TUESDAY, March 13, 1866,
on which occasions
TWO DISTINCT BILLS WILL BE PRESENTED,
and the
STAR COMPANY OF
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE WILL APPEAR.
THE ENTIRE NET PROFITS
of both performances will be devoted to the relief of the above-named sufferers. 3 5 mwf3t

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MR. FRANK MORDAUNT
takes pleasure in announcing his
THIRD ANNUAL BENEFIT,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 9,
when a varied bill of attraction will be presented, consisting of the ever popular
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar (for time in this city).....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Supported by the full strength of the company.
The celebrated Poem, written by our townsman, Henry B. Hirst, Esq., entitled
SHALL AMERICA RULE?
F. MORDAUNT.
Concluding with the glorious drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS
Ragged Pat (first time).....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. F. MORDAUNT
All the favorites in the cast.

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE
GRAND COMIC CARNIVAL.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
AND
THE IMMORTAL TOODLES.
(FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major De Boots.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which a Violin Solo "Concerto de Beriot," performed by Mr. Simon Hassler.
To conclude with the glorious comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
SATURDAY, A GRAND BILL,
for the forty-second and farewell night of
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
"Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "Dream at Sea."

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
"SAM'S" LAST NIGHT, "YOU KNOW."
BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in six characters.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 9,
SEVENTEENTH AND LAST NIGHT OF
"SAM."
Sam.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura.....OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Pet.....C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett.....DE WALDEN
THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
Clip.....Mr. CHANFRAU
with imitations of Kean, Forrest, Burton, and Barney Williams.
SATURDAY—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
CHANFRAU as "BADGER."
Parsloe, as the "Boot Black," and Olive Logan as "Alida."

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7:30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2:30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
M'lle Duling, Mr. C. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet, 100 talented Artists.

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

SCITAMOR HCYLOP.
IRELAND,
with the Voyage Home to New York
PAINTED ON 30,000 FEET OF CANVASS,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET Street, above Twelfth,
Commencing MONDAY, March 12.
THE CABLE JUBILEE,
"NEW YORK ILLUMINATED,"
AND THE CELEBRATED
"BURNING SHIP,"
given with each entertainment.
ADMISSION reduced to.....25 CENTS
Performance at 8 o'clock P. M.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Scholars admitted to Matinee for 10 cents.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. 3 7 6t

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
March 9 and 10
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
AND
EMMA J. NICHOLS.
Tickets 50 cents. Four for $1.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Children to Matinee 10 cents. 2 9 2t

"IRELAND" IS COMING.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO
A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT
STOVE FOR HEATING
PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**
The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.
COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 22 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.
At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7 30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M. and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9 50 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 1 30 A. M., and Downington at 1 20 P. M., Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7 05 A. M. and 1 30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 00 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 08 A. M., passing Reading at 4 40 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Fremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 00 A. M. and 6 00 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden [and Amboy Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2 25
At 6 and 11 30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2 25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5 6, and 11 30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 15 A. M., 4 30 and 6 45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2 25

The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 15 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5 and 6 45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 12 50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

LELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
For Millville and all Intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
For Cape May and Intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3 45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and Intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5 30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any articles intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 3m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail train 1 00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11 20 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7 20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7 20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6 00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3 37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1 40 P. M., arrive at New York 1 15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

Our Platform—The Principles for which We Fight.

THE adoption, by a vote nearly unanimous, of the platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions to the Convention sitting at Harrisburg, proved the fact that, whatever personal differences might have existed among the delegates, all were willing to sacrifice them in order to preserve unity, and secure a ground work on which every member of the party could stand. In that Convention was represented every shade of partisan feeling, from the Radical to the Conservative Republican; yet the yielding, compromising spirit evinced on every side bears testimony to the devotion that was felt by all for the cause in which they were about to engage. Taking the sentiments advanced by that body in the platform, without the form in which they were enunciated, we yield them a hearty support. But we cannot disguise the fact that the diffuse prolixity which characterizes the style tends to weaken the doctrines and jeopardize the force of the views expressed. In fact, instead of giving us a platform, they have erected a palace, very beautiful in all its rounded corners and well-arranged symmetry, yet entirely out of place in a political framework. But the excellencies of the doctrines will not be adulterated by the medium through which they are expressed, and to these doctrines we yield a most enthusiastic assent.

Let us look at the principles declared. The first, second, and third resolutions, though perfectly acceptable in all their contents, do not enumerate any principle. The fourth expresses the confidence felt by all the members of the party, that the record of ANDREW JOHNSON, which is one long series of devotion to Unionism, will induce him to lean upon those who elected him, and with whom he has ever fought. It is neither an endorsement of his veto message, nor is it a denunciation of his policy. It is the temperate, proper hope, that the never-failing consistency of his past course will be continued in the future; and in this hope we and all the loyalists of our land will most heartily join. It is just the resolution to preserve the unity of the party, the only way of avoiding a division, and the only line by which the necessity of a conflict of opinion could have been escaped. We admire the wisdom which drafted the resolution, and the only opposition which it encountered was from those gentlemen who were opposed to referring to the President by name, or commenting upon his conduct. It may, therefore, be esteemed the unanimous utterance of the party.

The fifth and sixth declare in favor of the refusal of Congress to admit to seats in their body traitors whose hands have not yet been purified by repentance, and from which the loyal blood is yet dripping; and endorse the action of Congress in refusing, until such repentance is exhibited, to consider the Southern States as States of the Federal Union. To this course no one can object. President JOHNSON is only in favor of the admission of such Representatives as have proved themselves undoubtedly loyal, and is as strongly opposed to the acceptance of Rebels as is any member of the Union party. It is only the bitter and unadulterated Copperhead that would welcome to the halls of legislation and take to his bosom unrepentant Rebels in order to secure their political influence. From such let all good citizens keep clear.

The seventh repeats the assertion that the national faith is pledged to the payment of the national debt.

The eighth promises to the blacks the support and protection of those who have led them out of slavery into freedom.

The ninth declares openly in favor of a rigid protective policy, and will receive the endorsement of every Pennsylvanian who is not bound to the train of the merchants of the metropolis. While the Union party is thus boldly favoring the true policy of American industry, and is acting in such a manner as to save from suffering all the operatives, as well as the capitalists, of our State, the Democrats maintain a studied silence on the question, and avoid committing themselves on a subject of such vital interest to the Commonwealth.

The compliments extended to Governor CURTIN, Secretary STANTON, and Lieutenant-General GRANT are well deserved, and are universally acceded to be well-merited tributes to official worth.

In proof of the fidelity and economy with which the party have managed the public finances, the fact of the removal of the State tax on real estate is quoted. Surely, no better argument could be adduced, than that under the care of the Republican party the State has not only been foremost in her liberality, her patriotism, and her contributions to the war, but has also so far diminished the public debt as to be able to repeal a law levied by our opponents to support the Commonwealth in time of peace. With the favoring of the equalization of bounties, and a declaration in favor of the doctrine of MONROE, the platform is concluded.

To all its principles the people, the great, true-hearted, loyal people, will yield a cheerful assent. It is a sound platform, a consistent platform, and one which need not be built to cover the broken planks of its predecessors. Whatever fault the Democracy may find with its teachings, they must admit that for consistency, that jewel of greatest political worth, it far exceeds their own, and upon its broad, strong planks will continue to stand the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for two years more at least.

Shall We Have a School of Music?

DURING the last and the present season a series of Italian operatic performances have been given in this city, in which the vocal parts, including the chorus, have been filled by native singers. Philadelphia has thus won the honorable distinction of having first practically proved the feasibility of producing the finest works of the Italian composers with American artists only; and this success shows further that, with the necessary facilities of musical education once afforded for the development of native talent, the lyric drama could be naturalized among us, to the extent of making us quite independent eventually of foreign vocalists. The amateur performances now in progress at Concert Hall, under the auspices of Mr. PERELLI, have cost him and his pupils a large amount of labor, study, and expense. And just here we are prompted to ask, What end, at last, is to be reached by so much patient practice, skilful instruction, laborious rehearsals, and the pre-eminent success of the whole enterprise? Is anything achieved either for the maestro, or his pupils, or the public, beyond the ephemeral applause of a room full of people? Do not connoisseurs in musical art see that the grand object at which Mr. PERELLI aims—namely, the permanent foundation of a school of music on a large scale in this city, is not attained even by the most triumphant effects of each successive representation? Philadelphia has proved the possibility of success in the experiment of giving operatic performances by amateurs, which places her far in advance of any other city in the Union. Such an exhibition of thorough musical education, of brilliant vocalism, of dramatic talent, developed under many difficulties, and of completeness in every department of the performance, has not been witnessed elsewhere; and no one will doubt that if all this had been done in New York or Boston, the people would have gone half wild with delight and self-complacent congratulations on their superiority over their neighbors. Nor would this have satisfied the metropolitan pride of those cities, where money and encouragement are never given grudgingly for anything which will redound to the profit or the gratification of their people.

Once upon a time, after great deliberation, the Quaker City resolved to build an Opera House—no, we beg pardon—an *Academy of Music*. This movement had two important objects. The first was, to compete in some degree with New York for the honor and profit of entertaining and detaining strangers for a few days with us, by affording them a place of amusement, in which musical performances of a high order would be the attraction; to prevent them from posting off immediately to New York, in which city innumerable theatres, etc, enable them to pass their evenings pleasantly after the business of the day.

None of the projectors of the enterprise expected or desired to make money directly by it. Indeed, on all occasions, the prices were so low that it would be in the power of all to visit the Academy frequently, so that this elevating taste for music might be widely disseminated among the masses as one means of humanizing them.

The second object was even a more unselfish one, viz., the creation of a school like the *Conservatoire* in Paris, devoted to the development and liberal encouragement of native talent wherever it might be discovered, and where the possessor was without sufficient means to pay for instruction. Well, the house was built, and is conceded to be, in all respects, one of the finest in the world. But we modestly ask whether either of these objects has been accomplished?

For a third of the year, perhaps, the house is rented to operatic managers at a price which renders it impossible for any but the *creme de la creme* to enjoy it. During the rest of the time it is let indiscriminately for theatrical representations, for acrobats, or public lectures, or learned dogs, or horse-tamers, or gymnasts, or, in truth, to anybody that will pay for it. The *foyer*, which was to be the school of the Institution, is occupied principally as an eating saloon, where oysters and salad are dispensed to weary dancers. We are not informed whether, for the classical concerts of Messrs. WOLFSOHN, JARVIS, CROSS, GAERTNER, etc., the room is gratuitously offered; but we are quite sure it ought to be. Why is it that up to this time no effort whatever has been made to carry out the plan of making it what its name would lead the verdant stranger to suppose it, viz., an Academy of Music? At present the title is supremely ridiculous. Philadelphia might be made the musical Athens of America (if Boston would allow it). In view of the admirable manner in which Mr. PERELLI's amateur operas have been presented, it would be superfluous to say that we have a superabundance of talent lying *perdu*, as it were, awaiting, like the rich gold of the mine, the discovery and the magic touch of the skilful artist. We want such a school, and we want to have the harmonizing influence of a general love for art among us; and until we raise up musicians from our midst, we must expect to pay extravagant prices for the imported opera.

While we have many professors of the art among us who are thoroughly competent teachers, to Mr. PERELLI belongs the credit of pre-eminent skill in the training of his pupils for the stage, united with a genuine enthusiasm in his art, and a practical adaptation of means for the desired end, which combine to fit him peculiarly for the position of instructor in a public institution, such as we ought to establish here. We appeal to the Directors of the Academy to wake up, and not to allow such an opportunity of fulfilling their original design to slip through their fingers. They see what can be done without their co-operation. Let them try how much more can be done with it. We believe Mr. PERELLI has a higher object than money-making. His professional success has placed him above this depressing necessity, and without a higher aim than a mere transient popularity, his perseverance would long since have given out. Who will take the first steps to establish a real Academy of Music in Philadelphia?

JUST TO THE FIREMEN.—We notice that the Insurance Companies of New York have created a fund for the purpose of conferring, free of expense, life policies upon the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department of that city, and allowing a certain amount per week to those who may be injured in the performance of their duties. This action on the part of the Empire City is one which commends itself to favorable imitation by the companies of our own and the other municipalities of our country. It is an act not only of justice, but also of policy. The success of the insurance always depends upon the infrequency of destructive fires, and the infrequency, or at least the extent, of these fires rests with the firemen. If they should neglect to work with energy, or should be deterred by fear from boldly encountering the flames and subduing them in the contest, the loss which would be incurred by the companies would be immense. In order, therefore, to relieve the firemen from the thought that should they be injured in the discharge of their duty they would be sent to the Hospital; or, should they be killed, their families would be deprived of support, our Insurance Companies ought to follow the example of those of the metropolis, and provide for the support of the injured, or present to the relatives of a fireman killed such a sum as would remove all dread of poverty and want. With this load taken off, the daring of that most gallant class of our community would become herculean, and before their energy and courage the wildest conflagration would be successfully and speedily subdued.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.—The New York *World* and all the other Democratic organs in the country call Congress the "Rump Congress." If this term means anything, it means that the National Legislature, being an *ex parte* assemblage, cannot legally adopt any laws binding upon the country. The platform adopted at Harrisburg strongly says, however, "that we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, *including the amendment prohibiting slavery*, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property." In other words, they assent to a law passed by the "Rump" Congress; and, while declaring all its proceedings illegal, they acknowledge the force of the Constitutional Amendment passed by it. Such a course is, to say the least, slightly inconsistent.

RESIGNATION OF COLONEL MCKIM.—We regret to understand that Colonel WILLIAM W. MCKIM, the able and courteous officer who has been in charge of the Quartermaster's Department in this city for over a year, has resigned his position. During his continuance in our midst he has secured for himself a reputation for integrity, business ability, and soldierly discipline unprecedented in the history of the Department. He has fulfilled with fidelity the onerous and responsible duties of his post, and leaves us with the kindest wishes of the public and the highest esteem of his superiors. He is to be succeeded, it is stated, by General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, who previously was in charge in our city. He is one of the oldest officers in the regular army, and is well known to our readers as an old resident and veteran official.

LECTURES.

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!! GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!! In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grumbler & Co.," for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 1 8t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY. Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street, (SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

MR. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF THE "May Queen" "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," etc., having just returned from Europe, will give a Select Musical Entertainment at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY Evening, March 10, being the only one he can give during his present visit, which will include a selection from his most popular Songs, Scotch Songs and his cantata, the "May Queen." Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. May be had at Mr. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. To commence at 8 o'clock. 3 6 5t

PROFESSOR MARK BAILEY, OF YALE COLLEGE, The accomplished Elocutionist, has consented, by request of special friends, to give one READING AT CONCERT HALL, On TUESDAY EVENING, March 13. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 7 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.

A. B. LINDERMAN, ISAAC BARTON, WILLIAM SMITH, C. C. KNIGHT, W. H. ELY, } Directors.

JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 115 WALNUT Street. Notice is hereby given that an instalment of TEN PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be due and payable on or before March 15, 1866, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 115 Walnut street. 1t JAMES A. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 8, 1866. On and after MONDAY next, 12 h inst. mail s for offices on PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, SUNBURY, WILLIAMSPORT, LOCKHAVEN, JERSEY SHORE, WARREN and ERIE, will be closed at this office at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in place of 6 P. M., as at present. MORNING MAIL to ERIE, will be discontinued on and after same date. C. A. WALBORN, 3 9 3t Postmaster.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIdent and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April. March 8, 1866 A. E. DOUGHERTY, 3 9 mw 16t Treasurer.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE— PHILADELPHIA February 24, 1866. To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 29, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1 1866. PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners. 2 28

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. March 5, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th instant. 3 6 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL on SATURDAY next, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. The charge to the graduates by Professor RAND. The public are invited. 3 8 2t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!— DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 1 22 mw 13m BOSTON, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR. LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY, OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY. THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 9, Meyerbeer's world-renowned masterwork, in five acts, LES HUGUENOTS, with its unapproachable cast. The Director regrets to announce that Mr. Theodore Formes, who is suffering from a severe catarrh, will be unable to make his debut on this occasion.

Raoul.....Franz Himmer
Valentine.....M'me Johanna Rotter
Marcel.....Joseph Hermans
Margaret de Valois.....Mad'lle Elvira Naddi
Tavennes, }.....Jean Armand
Rois Nois, }
Urbaino.....Mad'lle Sophie Dziuba
Count de St. Bris.....Joseph Weinlich
Count de Nevers.....Wilhelm Formes
1st Lady of Honor.....M'me Anna Ficconazzi
2d Lady of Honor.....M'me Pauline Berger
Thoree.....Jules Viereck
Coree.....Adolph Weisgerber
De Retz.....Otto Doehn
First Monk.....Julius Berne
Second Monk.....Heinrich Uhla
Third Monk.....Otto Lehman
Guard.....Alphonse Urchs

Pas Seul, incidental to the opera, by Miss Theresa Wood.

CONDUCTOR.....ADOLPH NEUENDORF

SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE. Von Flotow's (composer of Martha) delightful romantic Opera, STRADELLA. Tickets for Matinee, $1 to all parts of the house. No extra charge for secured seats, which can now be had at Trumpler's Store, or at the Academy.

BENEFIT NIGHT. THIS (Friday) EVENING, THIS (Friday) EVENING, CHOICE RESERVED SEATS CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE WALNUT, CHESNUT, AND ARCH STREET THEATRES. Bookstand Continental Hotel.

FINE OPERA GLASSES. A VERY LARGE VARIETY. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds, *Interest payable in Gold, In the city of New York;* U. S. 6'S, 1895, Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co., Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914, Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class. Government securities of all kinds bought and sold. Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets. Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, 1 18 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

5-20S CITY WARRANTS. 7 30S G. A. RAHM & CO. BANKERS, No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET. BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST. Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union. STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuthslmrp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the style and title of EPPELSHEIMER & PETERSON, was dissolved on the 28th of February, 1866, by mutual consent. JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER is authorized to settle the business thereof. JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER. J. H. PETERSON. Philadelphia, March 6, 1866.

The LEATHER BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the parties above mentioned, will be continued by the undersigned, at the former place of business, S. E. corner THIRD and NEW streets. 3 9 3t JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE THE GREAT Practical School of Business, SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS Accommodations, Patronage and Influence, Any similar Institute in the State. The place for YOUNG MEN Who desire success and promotion in business life. The College occupies two large buildings, one at TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS AND THE OTHER AT Broad and Spring Garden Streets, Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State. The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporate seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience. For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue. 2 16 tmw 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S EXPECTORANT. FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S BITTERS USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative. For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store, NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET, Below Walnut, Philadelphia. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada. C. G. GARRISON, M. D., Treats patients for all diseases at his Office, No. 211 South EIGHTH Street. All consultations free 3 7 3m

PAPIER MACHE GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS, SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low. ISAAC TOWNSEND, House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, *No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,* 1 24 Below Tenth street.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS," *GERMANTOWN, PA.* McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc. *WAREHOUSE,* No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia. RETAIL DEPARTMENT, [3 6 3mrp No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, WILLCOX & GIBBS WERE ADJUDGED THE Highest Premium. AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS only sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY, Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND MONTANA Gold and Silver Mining Company. Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000. 100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE. 50,000 SHARES, OR $250,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

President—Hon. WINTHROP W. KETCHAM, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Vice-President—LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Esq., Recorder of Deeds, late Chief Coiner of the United States Mint, Philadelphia. Treasurer—HENRY H. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., of Messrs. Wainwright & Co., Bankers, No. 26 S. Third street, Philadelphia. Secretary—J. R. MUFFLY, No. 566 N. Third street, Philadelphia. Solicitor—Colonel WILLIAM A. LEECH, No. 128 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia. DIRECTORS. Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Henry E. Wallace, Esq., No. 128 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia. Thomas O. Webb, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary Court C. P., Philadelphia. Colonel William A. Leech, No. 128 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia. Lewis R. Broomall, Esq., Philadelphia. U. H. Myers, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa. Edward A. Heinitz, Esq., No. 506 N. Third street, Philadelphia. Office, No. 20 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company owns in fee simple eleven thousand feet of mining property, the title to which is perfect, it having been procured and worked by gentlemen of character and practical experience who have made a thorough personal examination, and have exercised great care, with a view to obtaining possession of mines, the title, value, and permanence of which has been fully established. A suitable description of the property of this Company, and the great advantage offered by it over any other company organized in this country, cannot be given in a limited advertisement. Full information may be obtained at the office of the Company, where maps of Mill Creek mining district and the ledges of the Company, prospectus with full particulars, and specimens of gold bearing quartz and silver ores, taken from the ledges owned by the Company, may be seen; to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Subscription books for the stock of the Company are now open, at the principal office, No. 20 South Third street. Orders for stock, by mail or express, will be promptly attended to; and those wishing any additional information can obtain the same, by applying, either in person or through the mails, to H. H. WAINWRIGHT, Treasurer of the Company, At the Company's Office No. 20 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. BRANCH OFFICES—No. 506 North Third street, and No. 128 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. 3 7 3t

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

NOTICE. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO. Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they will be ready to RESUME THEIR BUSINESS ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 12, 1866, *AT THEIR OLD STAND,* [3 6 10t Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD Street.

DUPLEX SKIRT FASHIONS FOR 1866. *BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC* (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT. Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *Ring-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.* IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car*, they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK. Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

THE FLORENCE LOCK AND KNOT STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned. SALESROOMS, No. 630 CHESNUT STREET. N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner. Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3mrp

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE ELECTION POLLS.—An act has just passed the Legislature of New Jersey closing the polls throughout the State at sunset and opening them in the morning at 7 o'clock. It is claimed that this measure will prevent a great deal of fraud at elections, as in Camden and other cities the polls heretofore have been kept open until 8 o'clock in the evening, thus giving an opportunity for the commission of frauds. The law takes effect immediately, and, if the Governor gives it his signature in time, it will affect the present election in Camden, closing the polls at sundown.

THE WATER WORKS.—The question of purchasing the Camden Water Works by the City Councils is to be made a distinct issue by the citizens at the coming municipal election, and a direct vote, for or against it, will be taken. The committee having the matter in charge will have separate ballot-boxes at the different precinct polls, and each individual will have the right to vote on it who is entitled to vote at all. This matter is one of great importance, as it involves an increase of the city debt of nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and should be well considered.

NEED REPAIRING.—There are many of the sidewalks along the streets of Camden which need repairing, for they present dangerous mantraps, and persons who may be injured can claim damages from the city. The authorities, therefore, ought to see that such places are remedied. There is greater attention given to less dangerous places, and some care ought to be exhibited in these.

FATAL RESULT.—Mr. Reynolds, who was so dangerously and severely scalded about ten days ago, at the box manufactory of Mr. Leonard Repshur, in consequence of the drum-head of the boiler blowing out, and throwing boiling water over him, died this morning from the effects of the injuries received. Another gentleman was badly burned at the same time, although not dangerously.

ACCIDENT.—A day or two since a man in Bridgeton, named Eli Long, was dangerously injured in consequence of a pair of colts he was driving running away. He was dragged a considerable distance after the carriage had been upset.

REVIVAL.—An interesting revival of religion is in progress in the different churches at Woodstown, Salem county, and is attended with good results.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Meyerbeer's great work, by some thought his greatest, and far superior to his *Africaine*, *Les Huguenots*, will be given. The cast is a very fine one, but we shall be deprived of Herr Theodore Formes, who will not sing. However, as Ilummer is to be the substitute, knowing the one and not knowing the other, there will be no cause for regret. The *Huguenots* was given for the first time at the Grand Opera in Paris in February, 1836, the celebrated French tenor Nouriet was the original "Raoul," as he had been the original of *Robert le Diable*.

BENEFIT OF THE HEROES.—On Monday evening next Mr. Sinn will produce, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, a grand new local and spectacular drama called the *Firemen of Philadelphia*. On Tuesday afternoon and evening the entire receipts of both performances will be devoted to the brave firemen who were injured at the late conflagration at Third and Race streets. Such a cause merits special attention from every charitable and humane individual. In the afternoon T. S. Arthur's great moral lesson, *Ten Nights in a Bar-room*, will be presented, and at night the *Firemen of Philadelphia* (with other attractions) appears upon the bills.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Mordaunt will take a benefit. He will play "Don Cæsar de Bazan" for the first time in this city, and Mrs. Mordaunt, who has a specialty for broad Irish character, will appear as "Judy O'Trot," in *Ireland as It Was*. Mr. Mordaunt is a man of many friends, most popular in all circles, but apart from this advantage (a great one on a benefit night), he is one of the few talented young leading actors we have; he possesses a fine person, a fine voice, great originality, and the power to create a part, which is talent of a high order.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Sam* takes leave of us to-night, but Mr. Chanfrau returns to us in the second piece as "Jeremiah Clip," giving us his most wonderful imitations of great actors, in which he is unsurpassed.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke, for the last benefit of this engagement, will produce on the same evening the great "Major de Boots" and the no less illustrious "Doodles." A fine bill, and one that will fill the house.

SOIREE MUSICALE TO THE INSANE.—The Worthington Musical Association gave their third orchestral and vocal entertainment to the insane poor of the Philadelphia Hospital last evening to an unusually large audience, composed as well of the inmates of the institution as of guests, who fairly flocked thither to enjoy the music of this highly cultivated troupe.

The full orchestra of the association were present, and performed several overtures, quicksteps, and concerted pieces, with fine effect, as well as assisting the vocalization of the singers, with much taste and skill. A number of the *orochures* were given in costume. One, a scene at Willard's Photographic Gallery, excited a great deal of laughter, especially among the patients, who seemed to enjoy it exceedingly. The comic element prevailed.

The principal vocal performers were Messrs. E M. Davis, A. G. Fisk, and Frank A Oliver, assisted by the Misses Kate and Julia Snyder, two very promising young vocalists. The whole was under the musical direction of Mr. James E. Chase, who has certainly organized one of the most finished amateur *troupes* in the city. It should be remembered that the "Worthington Association" are strictly a private body of individuals, who only perform in public, on occasions like the present, their sole reward being the good they hope to achieve in their work of Christial charity

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal for to morrow afternoon:—

Ouverture, "Italiana in Algieri".....Rossini
Romance from *William Tell*.....Rossini
Cornet Solo, performed by G. Dunn.
Maskenbilder Waltz.....Lanner
Andante, from "Jupiter Sinfonie".....Mozart
Overture, "Calm Sea and Happy Voyage".....Mendelssohn
"Erl King" (by request).....F. Schubert
Selection from *Don Sebastian*.....Donizetti

THE PANORAMA.—A very pleasant entertainment is about to open at National Hall, illustrative of the fine landscape views in Ireland, and the voyage to and from that celebrated island. One of the scenes delineated is the great Submarine Telegraph Cable Jubilee, one of the greatest events of the present century. The exhibition opens on Monday next.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Steamer "R J. Lockwood" Blown Up—Twenty-five Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss—Names of the Killed, Wounded, and Saved—Full Particulars.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The *R. J. Lockwood*, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis, exploded, about seven o'clock last evening, while eighteen miles below this city, and afterwards burned until she sunk. The steamer had, until recently, been running in the Ouachita river trade, and was going to St. Louis to enter the Missouri river trade. She was inspected at New Orleans on last Wednesday and pronounced seaworthy. After running a day or two her boilers were discovered to be in a leaky condition. Captain Howard proposed to the engineer to stop at Helena and repair, but the engineer thought it unnecessary until the boat should arrive at Memphis. Thus the delay proved fatal. The explosion tore away the cabin as far back as the centre, killing twenty persons instantly, and scalding, wounding, or otherwise injuring about twenty-five others. Fortunately the *M. S. Mepham* was coming down at the time, and rendered most timely aid to the distressed passengers and officers of the boat. As the *Lockwood* caught fire immediately, the *Mepham* rounded to and landed her bow against the stern of the ill-fated steamer, thus saving every person not killed by the explosion. It is due to Captain Howard to mention that he had ordered the steam reduced and the speed of the boat slackened after he had concluded to come to this port before repairing. The following is a list of the killed, wounded and saved:—

Killed—Clem. Graham, second engineer; George Cisney, bar-keeper, St. Louis; James King, Staten Island, N. Y.

Dangerously Injured—A. McDougall, first engineer; Mr. McLaughlin, striker; John H. Robinson, first clerk, Jefferson City.

Slightly Wounded—David ——, Cairo; G. B Enoch, Philadelphia; John Miller, deck hand; R. E Evans, W. H. Myers, Commerce; Chas. Smith, Cincinnati; Capt. D. H Curry, Frederick, Ill.; John Smith, Louisville, pilot; James McCoy.

Survivors—T. Lonchan, New York; P. Morrisey, St. Louis; J. H. Williamson, Louisville; J. Grady, New Orleans; Mike Misham, Chicago; Chris. Lederman, New Orleans; Michael Ragan, New York; —— Butler, Chicago; John Cummings, A. Rennis, St. Louis; A. Pringer, Mr. Stanton, New York; Mrs. W. Meyers, Commerce, Mo; Captain G. W. Wellands, Centralia; John Sprague, carpenter, St. Louis; Ed Converse, Troy, N. Y.; Sebastian Shutts, New Orleans; John Hart, Louisville; John McClosky, Louis Priest, Mike Trees, Ed. Prince, Mike Higgins, —— Myers, Chris. Brathcoff, Captain Ben. Howard, St. Louis; Thomas Gilsee, pilot, New Orleans.

A number of cabin passengers, crew, cooks, and negro firemen were lost; but their names are not known. All the lady passengers, besides the two chambermaids, were saved. I think the number of killed amounts to forty or fifty, as survivors state there were a number of deck hands and deck passengers on the lower deck who were killed by the explosion, and whose names are unknown.—*St. Louis Republican.*

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Winter Gayeties in Paris—Masked Balls and Rich Costumes—New Styles—Crinoline.

At last accounts Paris was excited over a grand masked ball at the Tuileries, which seems to have been an odd and superb affair. Napoleon was attired in a green Venetian mantle, and Eugenie appeared as Marie Antoinette, in a costume faithfully copied from Lebrun's famous picture of the unfortunate Queen. An English lady, describing the ball, says that the Empress' dress, a garnet-colored robe of velvet, trimmed with rows of ermine, set off admirably her peculiar style of beauty, and that her hair was resplendent with gems and diamonds; but the general verdict was that her choice was an unhappy one.

This ball was followed by one equally magnificent at the mansion of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, where some singular costumes were displayed. The principal attraction of the evening was the Russian princess Rimski Korsakoff, who personified Catharine the Great, at the cost of two millions of francs. The story runs that she received her dress only the day before from her husband, Prince Korsakoff, now in Russia. It was made according to a portrait at the Winter Palace of the Empress Catharine in her coronation robes. The train and skirt were of blue velvet, elaborately embroidered with silver, and trimmed with Siberian marten fur. The head-dress, a towering and barbarous affair, was fur, literally covered with diamonds, emeralds, and the rarest kind of pearls. A veil of old Venetian lace descended from the cap, and enveloped the wearer's person. The gloves and fan were got up in an equally expensive style. Though three thousand persons were packed like sardines in Madame Drouyn de Lhuys' saloons, everybody made way for the Princess Rimski Korsakoff, and she was enabled to pass without inconvenience from room to room, trailing after her upwards of three yards of velvet. A gossipy writer says:—

"This lady is known not to be very guarded in her choice of expressions; and when a gentleman trod inadvertently upon her long robe, she turned upon him angrily, with the words, '*Fichu maladroit!*' (a coarse epithet for an awkward fellow); 'Madame,' was the quick rejoinder, 'the *fichu* (neckerchief) would fall better on your shoulders than on mine.' The reply rapidly circulated through the saloons, and was not a little relished by such ready retailers of wit as the French."

The Marchioness de Gallifet as the "Archangel Gabriel" attracted all eyes. Her costume is thus described:—"Her short petticoat of white cashmere broidered in gold, the glittering scale armor of gold fitting tightly to her figure, her golden hair floating on her shoulder, star-lighted by an *etoile* of diamonds invisibly suspended over her forehead; her wings of white feathers which, in arching above her head, only terminated below her knee, and above all, the golden sword grasped tightly in her fairy hand and brandished even while dancing, formed a most bewitching *tout ensemble*."

The Emperor and Empress were both present at this ball, though masked and in dominoes, as were the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern. The hostess herself wore a Pompadour toilet of great richness and elegance, and was literally covered with diamonds. In the course of the evening a Chinese procession passed through the saloons, preceded by the sound of "tam-tams," and conveying on a gorgeous car the Empress of China, represented by Madame Goldsmith, an English lady, magnificently attired. One of the chief attractions of this pageant consisted in the car being the original one in which the Baron Gros made his public entrance into the capital of the Chinese empire after the taking of Pekin. The accoutrements, dresses, etc., were all splendid, and consisted mostly of original trophies of the French arms, brought over after the expedition.

FASHIONABLE INNOVATIONS.

A species of entertainment intended as a substitute for the ordinary balls is creeping into fashion in Paris. It consists of a sort of promenade concert, an assembly of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen who are supposed to find sufficient amusement in meeting one another and listening, if they think proper, to the strains of Struss's band. An innovation introduced last year by Princess Metternich is also to be repeated this year by the Countess Walewski. The ladies are required to appear in masks and dominoes, the gentlemen being undisguised, merely wearing the Venetian mantle over their ordinary dress. The consequence, and indeed the object, of this arrangement is to afford increased freedom of intercourse.

CRINOLINE GOING OUT.

If Paris is still destined to give the law in matters of female attire, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the days of crinoline are numbered. The doubting Parisienne is gradually abandoning that much abused institution. For morning dresses the iron cage is still used as a necessary adjunct to the looped-up skirt, which it serves to keep high and dry out of the mud. But in the evening it is the fashion to wear a long trailing dress called a *queue a la comete*. What is lost in breadth is more than compensated in length, and it is doubted whether, as far as general convenience is concerned, this change is for the better.

A GALLANT OLD KING.

King Louis I, of Bavaria, is now at Nice, and is an assiduous frequenter of the numerous balls and *thes dansantes*, which are the chief occupation of the visitors. At a ball in the Hotel des Anglais one of the ladies, the daughter of a general, lost her shoe, whereupon the old King picked it up, and presented it to her in a gallant speech.

Fenian Fresh Water Navy—The Green Flag to be Raised on the Lakes.

In Monday's paper was given an account of an enormous meeting of the lovers of Ireland and Irish liberty, at Jones' Wood, New York city, on Sunday last. On Monday a similar but smaller assemblage took place at Chicago. Captain W. P. Cardwell presided, and briefly stated the object of the assemblage, which was to perfect a naval organization, bearing the name of Commodore Perry, the purpose of which would be to sweep the lakes of British commerce, and introduce the nucleus for a navy for the Fenian Brotherhood.

—Nineteen Government steamers were sold at auction in Baltimore on Monday for $119,000.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT STEAM PROPELLER TUGS.

1 30x36-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
2 26x36-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
1 24x27 inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
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STRENGTHENING TONIC,

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GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

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PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

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We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration on the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

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RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS,

FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES,

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A fine line, comprising all grades and widths.

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Wholesale buyers will find our stock attractive in styles and prices.

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SEVERAL LOTS OF KENTUCKY JEANS.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
BLUE CASSIMERES.
BLUE CLOTHS.
BLACK CLOTHS.

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AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties at their Auction Store.

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AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

WILL SELL

On Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock,

BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH,

The very large Stock of DRY GOODS of MESSRS. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO., Partially damaged by the late fire.

A large portion of the stock out little if any injured. The attention of the trade is solicited as being well worthy their notice. 3 3 6trp

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SALE OF VERY FINE ITALIAN GATE, BARDIGLIO, AND CASTELLINA VASES AND URNS, FINE FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS, ALABASTER STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, BISQUET FIGURES, ETC. ETC.,

The Importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers,

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of the above articles, just landed from Italy and France.

The collection will be open for examination on Monday morning 3 8 5t

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a number of Paintings by Philadelphia artists, viz.:—

W. Sheridan Young,	Joseph J. John,
Edmund G. Lewis,	R. Hebre Reed,
E. Moran,	J. B Beale,
G. F. Bensell,	F. B. Schell,
E. B. Bensell,	T. B. Otter,
H. C. Bispham,	H Boese,
W. E. Cresson,	John Wilson,
C. C. Sommers,	S. J. Levis,
George E. Candee,	E. Mellilueuey,
D. E. Wyand,	T. J. Fennimore,
D. R. Knight,	D. W. C. Boutelle,
George P. Wood, Jr.,	O Burling,
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comprising the best assortment of Oil Paintings by native artists ever offered for sale in this city.

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FOR SALE.—A MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, on south side of Green street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, Lot 25 by 117 feet. Possession in thirty days. S. H. GARTLEY,
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4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

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5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

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7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

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8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced. 1 21 1mrp

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N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bleached Muslin, good quality, 25, 28, 31, 25, 37½.

Best bleached Muslin in the city, yard wide, 37½ and 40 cents.

Wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 and 28 cents.

Heaviest yard wide, unbleached Muslins, 31 cts.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Shirting Linens, best make.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece and yard.

Russia Crash, 18, 20 and 25, very cheap.

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Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.

Victoria Lawns and white Tarletans.

Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins.

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White Marseilles, 75, 90 and $1 12½ a yard.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Black Alpacas, 50 cents up to $1 12½.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

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One lot of Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cents a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

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A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

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FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

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FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

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A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

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HOOP SKIRTS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SALES. 3 3 6t

LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

THE NEW STYLES

FOR WHICH THE LADIES HAVE BEEN WAITING

ARE NOW OPEN.

THE PATTERNS ARE

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J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.—Spring Goods just opened.

FRENCH MUSLIN, two yards wide, for dresses.
PLAID and STRIPED, do do
SHIRRED and TUCKED, for waists.
MARSEILLES, for dresses.
LONG THREAD VEILS
VALENCIENNE SETS, new styles.
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RICH CAMBRIC EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, ETC.
150 pieces soft finished CAMBRIC, 12½ yards wide, at 50 cents. A bargain. 3 3 6t

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"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

LECTURE

BY

PROF. WILLIAM HOWARD DAY,

Delivered Last Evening, at Concert Hall, Before the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania."

Phonographically Reported for The Evening Telegraph by C. R. Morgan.

Previous to the address, Miss E. T. Greenfield (the Black Swan) gave "Dear France, I adore Thee," with excellent taste and effect.

The President of the Association announced that on Thursday, the 15th inst., the Hon. William D. Kelley would lecture on the subject of the "Duties and Dangers of the Times." Professor Day was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The song which was sung by the sweet singer for us a few moments ago was a fair expression of the feeling of every Frenchman towards his native land, and just as the Frenchman bursts forth with song towards his native land—towards the land of his birth, of his education—just so would we, this being our native land, declare our love for our country, our home, our native soil; and we can say for the land which bore us, though in which we have been oppressed, so oppressed by the law of the land:—

"Is there a man with a soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

That feeling is not only in us, but is universal and just, because we are a part of the common family—we feel towards our native land, the same sentiments of love in which we would revere her, in life as in the wars of the country we served her in death to save. (Applause.) Mr. Chairman, a friend whom I met in the Old World said in one of his speeches:—The old age of chivalry is gone. Let it go, said he, for a nobler and a better chivalry is begun, and Bacon and Newton began it for science, and Herschell, and Davie, and Watt, and others have succeeded them with the new lists of the knighthood of civilization. Said he, We may be all warring against wrong and for free opinion, hating the moral sycophant of persuasion, displaying the courtesy of true tolerants.

Gentlemen of the Association:—The war of skill, I add, is over; the war of ideas will never cease until man shall be regarded for his merit, and not for any accident of clime, color, or condition. Peace at such a time as this would be the prelude to war, and silence at such a time as this would be to us the relaxing, persuasive sirocco-death of the Arabian desert. To the nation it would be the siren song, when Cappria should sing so sweetly to the passers-by, and cause them in ecstasy to forget their country.

I know, sir, some of the difficulties lying in our way in considering the question—"Equality before the law." I know that it is exceedingly difficult for men to say "I have sinned," but far more so for the nation to admit it. But in approaching such a subject I have to ask you to lay aside prejudices, to put behind you preconceived adverse opinions, and place yourself alongside of those to-night who are thrown out by the inequality in the law, and then, as a jury, to give us your decision.

Law, sir, is defined by Noah Webster, in his grand commentary, to be a rule of order, the conduct established by authority, a conduct of the ruler or governor, a fixed regulation, an expressed command, a decree, an order.

Secondly. That the appointed rules of community or state have the control of it, is in obedience to order. Unwritten law is the common law of England. This reference to the unwritten law, as you know, is comprised in the Magna Charta, wrested from the unwilling king in 1215, and by the grant to the people of the habeas corpus and a trial by a jury of one's peers.

And the people in the early days demanded that taxation should be passed upon by the people or their proper representatives. The whole of this effort thus far has been made to secure one point only, namely, the recognition of the South and political rights to each individual man, and not merely the justification of the assumption of power by classes. Classes existed, and exist there to-day, and classes in some form, practically, will exist when this earth shall have seen another and another six thousand years, until they have crumbled into decay. "The poor," said the poor man's Friend, "ye have always with you," and will, until all classes are alike before the law of the land.

I know that I make a statement which some will be ready to controvert; but I think, in studying the workings of English law, you will be compelled to admit, that between man and man more justice is generally done. I don't mean this as a proof that the law is perfectly right. I don't mean that large masses of people are not unsuited to the exercise of their elective franchise. I don't believe the relation of landlord and tenant, for instance, to be a steady one, but I know of no individuals of a whole class excluded from the rights and privileges to which that class is admitted. The high inequality in this, the elective franchise—for if any man pay £10 rental, or $50, as house hire, be he noble or ignoble, he may vote there, alongside of the proudest peer of the realm.

If wages be denied for honest labor performed, the courts decree that his wages shall be paid, and let there be a law for the hirer and the hired, in all respects alike; and if a man deprives a poor man of his wages, there lies the remedy in the courts of law. Whether it be from the mines of Cornwall to Newcastle, that poor man can shake his fist in the face of the rich man, and tell him, as I heard a poor man tell a lord in the north of England, "I am no slave, sir, and I defy you." It was his power, because the law rallied around him, and gave him a rampart against class oppression.

Equality before the law implies, therefore, the exclusion of any one class of native-born citizens, and suppresses rights and privileges to which other classes are admitted, except the exclusion for crime, not supposed, but proven; just so we feel that every man in the nation should here be guaranteed equal civil and political privileges before the law; that in a republic we cannot afford to be behind the age. Sir, we have had too little of the unwritten and too much of the common law; most of the decisions for us have been strangely uncommon, violating, as we think, the fundamental law of the land, the palladium of nations' liberties. So much has this been the case, that *Punch*, on the other side of the water, says, "This is not the land of liberty, but of liberties with persons, property, of our family, and with all that man holds dear." All must admit this slur upon the nation. People are speaking of the colored man as a being to be legislated for, instead of a being to be legislated with or against, for it is either for or against.

In a late meeting held in New York, which became national in importance because the Secretary of State of the United States and the Postmaster-General of the Union addressed the nation, an address was presented and adopted, from which the following are a few sentences:—"The element of disturbance, as we think, the only one is the political condition of the freedmen, the old slaves, whom we have emancipated by the great Constitutional amendment. There is no substantial disagreement among loyal men respecting their civil rights, their rights to property, to sell, and to testify. In short, they must have equality before the law, and whether they shall have suffrage is a dividing question, showing plainly that in their view equality before the law and suffrages are not included."

Now in the beginning I wish to protest against any such terms—against any such specious political philosophy, which I think ought to be called specious political hypocrisy. (Apolause.)

What is the law referred to in this address in New York, made national by the presence of these distinguished gentlemen? Why, a statute or ordinance of any State may not contravene the professions of the State constitution, and that State constitution *must*, not *may*, accord with the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. The statute which violates the Constitution is swept away legally, although it still lives, and such statutes always do *lie* on the books. (Applause.)

That Constitution obliges Congress—it does not leave it optional—obliges Congress to guarantee to every State a form of government where the people choose the representative that is not only republican, but thatis what the United States Constitution guarantees. A guarantee, we are told in the books, is an agreement to answer for the payment of some debt or for the performance of some contract, the duty of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform, a warrantee, or a security. Therefore the mass of the people of South Carolina, for instance, are excluded from the suffrage, and a large number of unrepresented men, native-born citizens, in any State as Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, or elsewhere, are excluded from suffrage for no crime, except that of color. Congress must, if it be loyal to the law of the land, sweep away the invidious distinction raised by the State, and hung over the citizens, black or white, or the representatives of citizens. (Applause.)

It cannot make decisions, and do you permit them to be citizens before the law until this is done? This is only justice. The United States Constitution, we are told, was framed to see justice and suffrage in this land, and to secure the blessing of liberty. This, then, is its legitimate sphere and purpose, now and ever. It recognizes that natural birth in a country gives citizenship. Article 2d, Section 1st, Clause 5th, has the language, no person except a natural born citizen, and so forth, shall be eligible to the office of President, etc. Article 4th, Section 3d, claims that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

First, then, natural birth confers citizenship; and, second, citizenship is to be thus recognized; in every State alike free suffrage belongs to all natural born citizens at least, except that which is forfeited by crime. If we fall back upon the Declaration of Independence, upon which the Constitution is based, the argument is at every step fortified.

In 1776, in the morning of American republicanism, when it sent forth on the wings of the wind one of the greatest documents the world has ever known, fraught with respect to the nation, to humanity, and to all coming time, it said, as you know, "We hold these truths to be self-evident," so evident that they need not be proved, "that all men," *all men* "are created," politically of course, "and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," rights that may not justly be taken from them; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

To secure that this Government was established, and it derives its powers from the consent of the governed. Not that the doctrine of political equality had not been before announced—not that liberty in its largest sense had not been before proclaimed. It had been announced; it had been believed. The doctrine had been proclaimed amidst the unapproachable darkness of Mount Sinai, where God with His thunder tipped with flame wrote Himself Anti-Slavery, saying, "I am the Lord thy God; who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage; thou shalt have no other gods before me." (Applause.) And the 16th verse of the following chapter should also be read, "Liberty, permanent and inalienable." And then spanning that Scripture like a rainbow are the words of Jesus, "Whatsoever ye would that men do to you do ye also to them." Peter thundered it forth in the ears of the astonished Jews, "Of a truth I perceive that God is not a respecter of persons;" and Paul also said, "I would to God that not only thou but also all that hear me were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds." (Applause.) And that voice has been going around the world on a wave of fire, looking up the despotisms of the world, and yet stopping to whisper in the ear of the bondman, "Up, thou thyself also art a man, and with others may stand upon the platform created for thee by thy God." (Applause.)

The Declaration of Independence was not merely the voice of God thus proclaimed, but the voice of the people (which Democritus says is the voice of God), but the voice of all heroes, of all ages, mingled into one. They speak through General Washington, who led the young nation through tempest and storm, up to the brightest sunlight of prosperity. They spoke through Patrick Henry, the captain, who struck with his trusty blade for political freedom here; and from Patrick Henry, the orator, who echoed from the Virginia House of Burgesses the cry, "Give me Liberty, or give me Death." (Applause.)

That voice thus uttered proclaimed, first, that the business of Government is to equally protect all within its pale, and, second, the Government which fails to accomplish this is not a just Government; and the protest raised at the beginning of the nation's existence is still echoed against injustice, to which they signed and sealed their blood. The nation waged a seven years' war in defense of this.

Remember the blood-red altars of liberty were strewn over the country, and as if there should be no mistake as to the meaning in the conflict of ideas, it was said these are the rights, not of a class, but of all human nature. (Applause.) If these rights had been before that trampled hard down by the heel of despotism, the heroes of American Liberty exhumed them with their swords, and exhumed them forever to us, because they were made ours through blood, and fire, and suffering, and death. You will ask me, Why, then, did not the States adopt this principle entirely? I answer they did begin to do it, until slavery, which was always a rebel in this Government, revolted against law and constituted authority, by its untiring energy and meanness.

When in 1776, as if it should be an echo of the Declaration of Independence, Virginia abolished the external slave trade. In 1780 Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts abolished theirs. The emancipation of 1784 by Connecticut, and Rhode Island, who did the same in 1792, and New Hampshire followed their example. In 1804 even New Jersey followed the example of the States above-mentioned, and passed measures of emancipation. (Applause.) And when, in 1784, Virginia and other States ceded the Northwest Territory to this country, Thomas Jefferson introduced what is called the Jeffersonian proviso, declaring that there should never be slavery or involuntary servitude in that Northwest Territory, except for crime; and though that position was denied, and the report laid away, battle after battle was fought by the slave power, by this rebel in the Government, to sustain itself against freedom, and against the advancing ideas of the Revolution, of which freedom was but the first.

In 1820 they fought another battle, and won the battle against these advancing principles. Still there was enough of liberty left, and enough of entranchise left for us to look back to—and there were trees enough left in the deep wilderness through which we had been brought that we might find our way up to the present day of light and liberty. (Applause.) But Southern slavery won in 1820; it won in order that the colored people, not merely the slave, but the free, might be kept down, and from 1820 to 1834-5-6, was one great, quiet struggle, if I may so call it, when these two elements—Freedom and its franchises, or Slavery and its proscriptions—were gathering themselves up for the grand conflict which is still going on. But the bloody portion of it, let us hope, has just ended, in sweeping away from the land rebellion and slavery together. (Applause.)

In 1834-5-6 slavery prepared itself for the desperate struggle to keep us down, the most effectual means being inequality before the law. So, down to 1845, slavery came up every four years and made a new demand for itself, the essential point always being that the colored people were to be kept down. The Fugitive Slave bill of 1850 was horrible in itself, in the attempt to retake the escaping bondman, and it was intended for more than that, namely, to keep the people of the North, whether white or black, from acting in behalf of the fleeing bondman, and to cower down more effectually than ever the free colored men scattered through the North.

They said, "Spring up, ye dogs, both two-footed and four-footed bloodhounds, through the country. Spring up, spring up, my brave bloodhounds. Spring up from every lair—let every law be firmly set; let every eyeball glare, for the lash is come to the culler brake, and the muzzle no longer binds, for the scene of blood we love so well comes down on the northern winds; and brothers, awake, for the time is come to send the bloodhounds after him. They have opened a noble field for us to follow our new game." We will hunt no more in the Dismal Swamp, where the snake and the wild beast hide, but will course on the North, where the fields are fair and wide; but never again shall the prey escape. But even then, when the sun grows cold, for every man in the conquered North to aid in the hunt, is sold. The old, the young, the weak, the strong, are bound alike by law to follow the trail till the negro's throat is licked by the bloodhound's jaw. (Applause).

There is no spot we will not search,
There is nothing shall daunt or awe;
The right and the wrong are alike with us,
For we fear no higher law.
We'll follow the scent, though it may lead us across
The graveyard's rugged sward,
We'll not stop to leap through the altar's rail
In the house of the living God.
Then up, spring up, my brave bloodhounds,
Spring up from every lair,
Let every law be firmly set,
Let every eyeball glare.

For the men of the North, useless, one in three in the chains of iron are bound, from the Golden Land to the State of Maine, everywhere is the fierce bloodhound. It was true, then, sir, every word of it, because in every corner of the Union is planted its standard. It proclaimed itself supreme, and the result of it all was that free colored people were driven before it, as before a sirocco's blast, out of our midst into Canada, into the sea, down to death, to the abyss of hunger, by this terrible miscreant in the country which we had nursed so long. (Applause.)

The speaker then reviewed the Dred Scott decision of 1858, which he said was intended to keep the North and colored people down, making a forcible allusion to Bunker Hill as the house and birth-place of liberty, but offering but a poor asylum for the colored man. He spoke in eloquent terms against the despotism of the so-called republicanism. Said he was in favor of suffrage to four classes. First. To every man who paid a tax of $200. Second. To every colored man who could read the Constitution of the United States and write his own name. Third. To every colored man native born, and perforce a citizen. Fourth. To every one of the brave colored troops who so gallantly fought for the right of suffrage.

The speaker was often applauded, and spoke two hours and twenty minutes.

The Late Embassy from Tunis—Acknowledgment of Courtesies.

W. Amos Perry, United States Consul at Tunis, has sent to the Department of State a translation of a letter, which we print below, received by him from the Bey's Prime Minister, expressing his Highness' gratitude for various courtesies shown to his embassy in the United States:—

[Translation.]

Praises to the only God!

To the beloved and Honorable Amos Perry, Consul General of the United States of America, at our Capital (whom may God preserve):

His Highness, our august sovereign (God grant that his prosperity may be perpetual!), has learned that many distinguished American citizens, corporations, associations, and institutions, aside from the General Government, paid to his ambassador, General Otman Hashan, who was accredited to your Government, great and notable honors. Assuredly, these parties merit a special, a double expression of gratitude and thankfulness. His Highness regards these acts of courtesy and goodwill as a proof of elevated character, and their memory is deeply engraved upon his heart. He therefore solicits your friendly aid in interpreting to the parties referred to, his cordial salutations and sentiments of enduring gratitude.

May you abide in the faith of God!

Written by the servant of his God, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL MUSTAPHA.

CHAABA, 30, 1282—(A. D. Jan. 16, 1866.)

THE NAVAL REGISTER FOR 1866.—The Navy Department is proverbially prompt with its publications, and the *Register* for 1866 is ready for delivery. It shows that on the 1st of January there were 1 Vice-Admiral, David L. Farragut; 4 Rear-Admirals on the active list, viz., L. M. Goldsborough, commanding European Squadron; Chas. H. Davis, superintendent Naval Observatory; John A. Dahlgren, waiting orders; David D. Porter, superintendent Naval Academy; and 7 on the retired list, viz.: Chas. Stewart, Wm. B. Shubrick, Jos. Smith, Francis H. Gregory, Silas H. Stringham, Samuel L. Breese, Hiram Paulding; 10 Commodores on the active list, and 29 retired; 35 Captains on the active list, 15 retired, and 9 reserved; 71 Commanders on the active list, 28 retired, and 13 reserved; 142 Lieut. Commanders on the active list, and 4 retired; 90 Lieutenants on the active list, 8 retired, and 10 reserved.

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The people of Bristol, Connecticut, emulating the example of other New England towns, are about to erect a monument in memory of their townsmen who fell in the war. It was designed by J. G. Batterson, and is to cost $2000. It is of Portland freestone, twenty-five feet in height, and consists of a shaft, at the lower portion of which are a raised Union shield and the Connecticut State arms combined, with festooned drapery and a wreath. In the centre of the main shaft, in raised work, are regimental colors and a musket crossed, a sword, belt, cartridge-box, etc., and above and below this are the inscriptions "Antietam" and "Atlanta." Surmounting the whole is an elegant capital, on which rest a ball and eagle.

THE TAILOR PRESIDENT—EXTRAORDINARY PREDICTION OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.—In the Cleveland (Ohio) *Times* of 1847, the following extract is published from the *Kinderhook Almanac* of that year, containing a prediction about the United States which is most singular in view of passing events:—

"When the country is ruled by a tailor bold,
A beggar shall stitch with a thimble of gold;
And the water shall furnish, instead of the land,
Three millions of men with their first in command."

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RACHEL WILSON MOORE, WILSON MOORE JENKINS and JACOB M. ELLIS, Executors of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. D. BAKER,
2 9 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McARTHUR Jr., now Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of George Junkin, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
2 1 fmw5t* Auditor

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SUSAN P. HARBOZIN vs. ISAAC HARBOZIN.
September Term, 1865. No. 22.
To Isaac Harbozin, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a rule to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be decreed. Returnable SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal notice having failed on account of your absence.
3 6tur 41* THOMAS J. CLAYTON, for Libellant.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to
JOHN CLAYTON,
Administrator.
2 9 f6t* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of MARY HANCOCK, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known to him without delay.
JAMES B. HANCOCK,
2 23 f6t* No. 336 CATHARINE Street.

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MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
A. BROWN.
3 23m

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

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WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS,
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Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all denominations,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE.
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,558
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	83,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 0
15,000	500 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	39,100 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40,000 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	18,900 00
		170,700 0
$1,637,850	Par. Market value	$996,566 00
	Real Estate	39,100 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,936 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,615 37
		$1,253,649 18

DIRECTORS.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C

TAINE ON ART.

ecimen of French Æsthetic Criticism.

The name of Taine is becoming here a prominent one in the annals of contemporary critical terature. This prominence is not owing merely o the fact of the great ability of the writer, but the circumstance of his devoting his attention topics of direct interest to people in this part the world. His criticisms on English literature have been widely read, and republished here; and their power and keen appreciation have given the author a certain popularity among thoughtful readers, which will insure attention for such other of his works as may be introduced to our public.

Taine is the Professor of Æsthetics and of the History of Art in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris. In that capacity he delivered, in 1864, a series of lectures, in which he undertook to explain art by social influences and natural causes, the experience of humanity, climate, and other conditions of a similar nature furnishing the facts on which his theory rests. These lectures have been translated by Mr. John Durand, an American gentleman of artistic tastes, now residing in Paris, and published in book form by Bailliere Brothers of this city and London—we might say this city and elsewhere, for the Bailliers have establishments at Melbourne, Madrid, and Paris, as well as in the metropolises of England and America. We understand that they intend issuing a variety of translations from the best French authors of the present time, thus working a field of literature which is by no means too familiar to even well-educated American readers. They announce other works by Taine, and also translations from Janet, Laugel and Remusat.

The present series of lectures is entitled "The Philosophy of Art," and is divided into two parts, treating of the "Nature of the work of Art," and the 'Production of the work of Art." Under these two heads are grouped the chapters or lectures treating of various details.

M. Taine starts by premising that a work of art—a picture, a tragedy, or a statue—evidently belongs to a group composed of all the works of the artist producing it. He alludes to the family likeness of the works of any individual artist. "We know," he says, "that every artist has his own style, a style recognizable throughout his productions. If he is a painter, he has his own coloring, rich or impoverished; his favorite conceptions, vulgar or refined; his attitudes, rules of composition, and manner of working. This is so true that a connoisseur placed before an original work not signed by any prominent master, will be able to inform you with nearly absolute certainty by whom the work is executed, and if sufficiently experienced and delicate in his perceptions, the period of the artist's life and the particular stage of his development to which the work belongs." He maintains that in order to comprehend a work of art, or a group of artists, we must clearly comprehend the general social and intellectual condition of the times to which they belong. A little further, he expresses the more direct scope of his present lectures:—

"I propose for you this season the history of painting in Italy. I shall attempt to revive for your contemplation the mystic *milieu*, in which appeared Giotto and Beato Angelico, and to this end I shall read passages from the poets and legendary writers, containing the ideas entertained by the men of those days concerning happiness, misery, love, faith, paradise, hell, and all the great interests of humanity. We shall find documentary evidence in the poetry of Dante, of Guido Cavalcanti, of the Franciscans, in the Golden Legend, in the Imitation of Jesus Christ, in the Fioretti of St. Francis, in the works of historians like Dino Campagni, and in that vast collection of chroniclers by Muratori, which so naively portray the jealousies and disturbances of the small Italian republics. After this I shall attempt to place before you in the same manner the pagan *milieu*, which a century and a half later produced Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Titian, and to this end I shall read either from the memoirs of contemporaries—Benvenuto Cellini for instance—or from the diverse chronicles kept daily in Rome and in the principal Italian cities, or from the despatches of ambassadors, or, finally, from the descriptions of fetes, masquerades, and civic receptions, which are remarkable fragments, displaying the brutality, sensuality, and vigor of society, as well as the lively poetic sentiment, the love of the picturesque, the great literary sentiment, the decorative instincts, and the passion for external splendor which characterized the people of that epoch—the ignorant multitude, as well as the great and the cultivated."

We do not intend to critically review the criticisms of M. Taine, but merely to direct to them the attention of those of our readers interested in the æsthetics of literature; and we cannot do this better than by making a few brief extracts.

RUBENS AND RAPHAEL.

"Let us, for illustration, take up Rubens' 'Kermesse.' These blooming merry wives and superb drunkards—all of the busts and rubicund visages of these riotous overfed animals—probably had their counterparts in the 'fatness of these pursy times.' Nature, in her exuberance, might well aspire to produce such gross forms and such coarse manners, but she only half accomplished her task; other causes intervened to stay this excess of a carnal joyous energy. There is poverty, for instance. In the best of times, and in the best countries, many people fail to get sufficient food, consequently fasting, or at least partial abstinence, misery, and bad air, all the accompaniments of indigence, oppose the development and impetuosity of innate brutality. A suffering man is not so strong, and he is more restrained. Religion, law, police regulations, and habits due to steady labor, operate in the same direction; education also contributes its mite. Out of a hundred of the creatures of that day, who under favorable conditions might have furnished Rubens with models, only five or six, perhaps, could be of any service to him. Suppose now that these five or six figures in the actual fetes he witnessed were confused with others of a more or less ordinary and mediocre stamp, and again, that at the moment they came under his eye they exhibited neither the attitude, the expression, the gestures, the fury, the costume, or the disorder requisite to make this teeming excitement apparent. All these insufficiencies indicate that nature is obliged to summon art to aid her; unable to mark the character of the scene with sufficient distinctness, it is necessary for the artist to take her place.

"So it is with every superior work of art. While Raphael was painting his 'Galatea,' he wrote that, beautiful women being scarce, he was following out a conception of his own. This signifies that, forming a certain idea of human nature, composed of joyousness, serenity, and a noble dignified sweetness, he could obtain no living model satisfactorily meeting these requirements. The peasant girl or the laboring girl that posed for him, had hands deformed by work, feet spoiled by their covering, and eyes disordered by shame, or showing the effects of her degrading profession. In the portrait of the 'Fornarina,' the shoulders fall too suddenly, while the arm above the elbow is meagre, and the expression is wanting in intelligence. If he painted from her in the Farnesini Palace, he completely transformed her, developing a character in his painted figure of which the real figure only contributed parts and suggestions.

"Thus the province of a work of art is to render essential character, or, at least, some capital quality, the predominance of which must be made as perceptible as possible. In order to accomplish this the artist must suppress whatever conceals it, select whatever manifests it, correct every detail by which it is enfeebled, and recreate those by which it is nullified."

A MUSICAL CRITICISM.

"Musical sound is composed of continual vibrations of equal rapidity, which already implies a mathematical relationship; in the second place, two sounds being given, the second may be composed of vibrations two, three, or four times the rapidity of the first; accordingly there is between these two sounds a mathematical relationship, which is figured by placing them at an equal distance from each other on the musical stave. If, instead of taking two, we take a number of sounds, and place them at equal distances apart, we form a scale, which scale constitutes the gamut, all the sounds being thus bound together according to their relative positions on the gamut. You can now form combinations (*liaisons*) of sounds, successive or simultaneous, the first order of sounds constituting melody, and the second harmony. This is music; it has two essential parts, based, like architecture, on mathematical relationships, which the artist is free to combine and modify.

"Music, however, possesses a second property, which endows it with peculiar virtue and an extraordinary grasp. Besides its mathematical properties, sound is the analogue of a cry. Under this head it conveys, with unrivalled precision, delicacy, and force, moods of suffering, joy, rage, indignation—every species of agitation or emotion an animated sensitive being is capable of, even to the most secret and most subtle gradations. From this point of view it is similar to poetic declamation, furnishing a specific type of music called the music of expression, like that of Gluck and the Germans, in opposition to the melodious school of Rossini and the Italians. Whatever a composer's point of view may be, every musical work springs from these two sources, both forming groups of sound, linked together according to mathematical law, and in correspondence with the passions and diverse states of the moral being. The musician, therefore, who conceives a certain salient important character, whether joyous or mournful, the tenderest love or extremest rage, any idea or sentiment whatever, may freely select and combine sounds in mathematical and moral union to manifest it."

GOTHIC CATHEDRALS.

One of the most remarkable and best written of these lectures is that on "The Greek Period." Another lecture on "The Medieval Epoch" contains a most eloquent description of the processes of thought and action which resulted in the Gothic Cathedral. Nothing in the whole book is more brilliant than this lecture, from which we would quote the following passages:—

"Let us observe the growth of the new Gothic edifice. In opposition to the religions of antiquity, which were all local, belonging to castes or to families, the Christian religion addresses itself to the multitude, and summons all men to salvation. It was necessary, accordingly, for this new edifice to be very large, and capable of containing the entire population of any one city or district—the women, the children, the serfs, the artisans, the rich, the poor, and the great. The small *cella* once occupied by the Greek god, and the portico devoted to the processions of free citizens, were not sufficiently capacious to accommodate this immense crowd. An enormous structure was required, lofty naves, multiplied and crossed with others, and measureless arches and colossal columns; mountains had to be levelled by generations of workmen flocking for centuries to it to labor for the salvation of their souls before the monument could be completed.

"The men who frequent it are saddened, and the ideas they come in quest of mournful. They meditate over their miserable existence, full of trouble and bounded with a gulf, over hell and its endless punishments, over the sufferings and passion of Christ crucified, and those of persecuted and tortured saints and martyrs. Listening to such religious teaching, and supporting the burden of their own fears, they could ill-accommodate themselves to the beauty and joyous effect of pure light; the broad invigorating light of day is accordingly excluded; the interior of the edifice remains sombre and lugubrious; all the light that penetrates through its openings is transformed into purple and crimson tints and the tints of topaz and amethyst, into strange mystic flickering hues seeming to afford glimpses of the splendors of paradise.

"Delicate over-excited imaginations like these are not content with simple architectural forms. And first, form in itself is not sufficient to interest them. It must be a symbol of and designate some august mystery. The edifice with its transverse naves represents the cross on which Christ died; its circular window with its brilliant petals figures the rose of eternity, all the leaves of which are redeemed souls; all the dimensions of its parts correspond to sacred numbers. Again, these forms in their richness, strangeness, boldness, delicacy, and immensity, harmonize with the intemperance and curiosity of a morbid fancy. Vivid sensations—frequent, bizarre, varied and extreme—are necessary for such minds. They reject the column, the horizontal and transverse beams, the round arch; in short, the solid construction, balanced proportions, and beautiful simplicity of antique architecture; they manifest no sympathy for those noble creations that seem to have been born and to last without effort, whose beauty and existence are inseparable, and the inherent excellence of which needs no addition and requires no ornament.

"The principle they adopt is not the plain half circle of the arcade, or the simple angle formed by the column and the architrave, but the complicated union of two curves intersected by each other, forming the ogive. They aspire to the gigantic; they cover square acres of ground with masses of stone, bind pillars together in monstrous coloumns, suspend galleries in the air, elevate arches to the skies, and stage upon stage of belfry until their spires are lost in the clouds. They refine on the delicacy of forms; they surround doors with series of statuettes, and festoon walls with trefoils, gables, and gargoyles; they intermingle the tortuous tracery of mullions with the motley hues of stained glass; the choir seems to be embroidered with lace, while tombs, altars, stalls, and towers are covered with mazes of slender columns and fringes of leaves and statues. It seems as if they wished to attain at once infinite grandeur and infinite littleness, seeking to overwhelm the mind on either side, on the one hand with the vastness of a mass, and on the other with a prodigious quantity of details. Their object was evidently to produce an extraordinary sensation; they aimed to dazzle and bewilder.

"Proportionately, therefore, to the development of the style of architecture, it becomes more and more paradoxical. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the age of the flamboyant Gothic of Strasburg, Milan, York, Nuremburg, and the Church of Brou, solidity seems to have been wholly abandoned for ornament. The cathedral sometimes bristles with a profusion of pinnacles, and its exterior is draped with a lacework of mouldings; walls are hollowed out and almost wholly absorbed by windows; they lack strength, and without the buttresses raised against them would fall; ever disintegrating, it is necessary to establish colonies of masons about them constantly, to repair their constant decay. The embroidered stonework, more and more frail as it ascends the spire, cannot sustain itself; it has to be fastened to a skeleton of iron; and as iron rusts, the blacksmith is summoned to contribute his share towards propping up this unstable, delusive magnificence. In the interior the decoration is so exuberant and complex, the groinings so richly display their luxurious tangled vegetation, and the stalls, pulpit, and railings so many intricate, tortuous, fantastic arabesques, that the church no longer seems to be a sacred monument, but rather a rare example of the jeweller's art. It is a vast structure of variegated glass, a gigantic piece of filagree work, a splendid fete costume, as laboriously trimmed as that of a queen or a bride; it is a dress due to nervous, over-excited feminine imaginations, as were the extravagant costumes of the day, the delicate, morbid poesy of which denotes in its excess the unnatural sentiments, disordered brain, and feverish, impotent aspiration of an epoch to which we owe the development of the knight and the monk.

"This style of architecture, which has lasted for four centuries, is not confined to one country or to one description of edifice; it is spread over all Europe, from Scotland to Sicily, and it is employed in all civil and religious and public and private monuments. Not only do cathedrals and chapels bear its imprint, but fortresses, palaces, costumes, dwellings, furniture and equipments. Its universality accordingly attests the great moral crisis, at once morbid and sublime, which, during the whole of the Middle Ages, exalted, and at the same time disordered the human intellect."

—The Emperor Napoleon's recent speech, consisting of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four words, was transmitted to the furthest part of France by the telegraphh in little over alf an hour.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subsistence Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ARMY SUPPIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, necks and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal.

The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 150 pounds, more or less, each time.

The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR.,
3 3 5t Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 88 S. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and tested its virtues, to proclaim it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 26 smw3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 gallons Alcohol,	82 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
885 Augers, assorted,	82 feet Rubber Belting,
682 Axes, assorted,	1,281 Bits, assorted,
90 Broad Axes,	18 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Nails and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
300 Spring Window Bolts,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circular Boilers,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
4 Steam Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Chairs, assorted,
588 Whitewash Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
869 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	300 Bucket Ears,
203 Dust Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
2 081 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lights Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
1 620 Pick handles,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,541 Axe Handles,
53 Cast Iron Hoppers,	2,000 Window Sash,
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,500 Knots, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,926 Chest Locks,	1,000 Stove Feet,
3,506 Cupboard Locks,	2,000 lbs Cast Steel,
400 Mallets,	700 boxes Tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails	105 Cast Iron Traps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,835 Papers Tacks, assorted,
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4 000 lbs. Wire,
500 lbs Iron Rivets,	50,000 lbs. Zinc,
300 lbs. Rods Wire,	6,000 Escutcheons,
	900 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George Z. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x32, six 28x56, one 11x32, and one 18x20 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 16x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x32, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 2½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2889 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS, IRON, COPPER, LUMBER, AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
88,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
5.0 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
22,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,	35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Saddles,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Horse Equipments,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNDSDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 12t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 lbs Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	689 lbs Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1890 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	46,320 lbs Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	30,000 lbs Iron Tire,
Horse and Wagon Covers,	1666 lbs Scrap Leather, new,
Harness,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Feed Troughs,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Halters,	45 lbs. Zinc,
Saddles,	26 Ambulances,
Lines,	1 Buggy,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	25 Carts,
Drug Mill,	3 Slop Carts,
Anvils,	18 two-horse Wagons,
Tire Bender,	10 two-horse Spring Wagons,
Portable Forges,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	126 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Planes,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Saws,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Cauldrons,	
Fire and Water Hose,	
Hydrants,	
Bake Ovens,	
Platform scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 2 15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND FIXTURES, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Twelfth and Girard streets.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, March 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the Buildings and Fixtures belonging to the Government, known as Beverly Hospital, as follows:—

8 Frame Buildings,	2 Galvanized Iron Boilers,
2 Frame Sinks,	3 Tin Coffee Boilers,
9 Sentry Boxes,	1 Iron Hopper,
180 Benches,	40 Brass Stop and Bibb Cocks,
5 Tables,	1 No. 3 Worthington Steam Pump, Boiler, and Steam Gauge,
168 Trussels,	
3 Iron Wash Troughs,	
1 Case of Drawers,	1 Cast Iron Stove,
2 Cases Pigeon Holes,	1 Wooden Tank, holding 18,000 gallons.
1 Desk,	
3 Iron Wash Stands,	24 Cords Pine Wood.
3 Iron Soil Containers,	
6 Iron Ranges,	

ALSO,

21 feet 6 inches 1-inch Galvanized Iron Pipe; 318 feet ½-inch ditto; 204 feet ½-inch ditto; 33 feet 3-inch Cast Iron Pipe; 30 feet 2-inch ditto; 11 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Lead Waste Pipe; 18 feet ½-inch ditto; 66 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe; 12 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Gas Pipe; 56 feet 1-inch ditto; 1 Water Closet Plunger; 1 Stop Cock Key.

The buildings contain about 51,776 feet Rough Boards, 20,745 feet Flooring Boards, 35,426 feet Hemlock Scantling, 694 feet Shelving, and 40 feet Office Railing.

Also, a large lot of assorted Lumber.

The 10 o'clock A. M. train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad will arrive at Beverly in time for the sale.

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within two (2) weeks from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. 3 5 5t

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182	feet	6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000	"	3-inch " "
800	"	2-inch wrought-iron "
564	"	1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000	"	1½-inch " "
1,000	"	1-inch " "
5,000	"	¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

's,	
Bends,	
Step-cocks,	
Elbows,	
Four-way pieces,	Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with ALL THE TOOLS, Etc., required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting	chines,
Taps and Dies,	
Pivers,	
Crabs,	
Drills,	
Punches,	
Caulking Tools,	Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., in charge,
2 28 td4 Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDER AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—

502,360	pounds	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide bar

CITY INTELLIGENCE

CENTENARY.—The Local Preachers of the Methodist Church are a body of citizens wielding an immense influence. While all, or nearly all of them are engaged in secular pursuits, many of them are gentlemen of large literary and spiritual attainments, with sufficient wealth to enable them to devote both talent and purse to no inconsiderable extent to the cause of religion. They supply the places of the regular clergy in their absence, and in all but the administration of the sacrament take their place when occasion requires. They celebrated their centenary on Wednesday night, at Sansom Street Hall, with a supper, and with happy and cheerful religious exercises. Rev. William Rhoads presided. The 46th Psalm was read by the Rev. Richard Holt, after which the Rev. T. T. Tasker offered prayer. The president of the evening then made an opening address, replete with eloquent passages, which was warmly applauded. We regret that our space is so limited that we cannot give the speech to our readers; its beauty would be marred by a mere outline. An original hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. James Nicholson, of Wharton Street Church, was then sung by the vast audience, who joined in it in good old-fashioned Methodist style. After this the meeting was thrown open for voluntary speeches of five minutes in length, which, said the chairman, applies to all except bishops. Bishop Simpson made the address of the evening. Its subject was an exposition of the immense advantages resulting from a combination of the labors of the clergy with the laity. Many times he was applauded as he spoke. The Bishop dwelt at considerable length upon his subject.

THE VETERAN BOUNTY FUND.—The Commission appointed under an ordinance of Councils passed in May, 1864, to pay a "bounty of $25 to all re-enlisted veterans who had been credited to the city of Philadelphia, and who had not been paid by the wards," have had their report printed in pamphlet form. The report states that in May, 1864, Councils voted $50,000, and on the 8th of July, 1864, $100,000 for the purpose of paying a bounty of $50 to each man volunteering for one hundred days, and a further appropriation of $250,000 has been made for the same object. To make sure that each man should receive the bounty, the Commission drew the money, visited the camps in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chambersburg, Bloomsburg, Harrisburg, and other places. The number returned as having enlisted was 2826, of which 2784 were paid. The Commission commenced paying the re-enlisted veterans, and much difficulty was experienced, as most of the men had re-enlisted in their regiments while in the field, and therefore had to be represented by their relatives or agents. The Commission found that the whole number of re-enlisted veterans on their books entitled to bounty was 5969, of which 2286 had been paid by the wards to which they had been credited, and 2449 were paid by the Commission, leaving 1234 unpaid. The entire appropriations amounted to $400,000, out of which $139,200 was paid to one hundred days men, and $61,400 to re-enlisted veterans; $1625 returned to the Mayor, and $4245·38 expenses, making a total of $306,580·38; leaving an unexpended balance of $193,529·62.

WATER FROM THE PERKIOMEN.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Works having recommended the plan of securing a better supply of water for Philadelphia from the Perkiomen, the Committee on Water of Councils have prepared a further supplement to the Act of Consolidation, which was sent yesterday to Harrisburg, for the purpose of obtaining authority for making surveys, etc., and, if Councils think necessary, to enter upon the lands adjacent to the Perkiomen for the purpose of constructing the works. The bill provides that it shall be lawful for the City of Philadelphia to purchase and hold in fee simple, or for any less estate, any springs or streams of water, or any water-power or privileges, or any lands, tenements, etc., to which any water-power may be appurtenant, situate, or being wholly or in part on any one or more of the counties adjoining the city and county of Philadelphia, and to build and erect water works, reservoir, store lakes, etc., for the collection and purification of the water; also, that it shall be lawful for the agents of the city to enter upon and take possession of the lands, etc., to carry out the objects of the act. The bill also provides for the mode of assessing and paying damages, etc.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Cajetan Mariani, pastor of the Italian Roman Catholic Church, "St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi," in Marriott street, below Eighth, died yesterday morning at the parsonage, in the seventieth year of his age. Though he had been failing for some time past, it was not until within a few days that apprehension of a speedy dissolution were felt. A few months since he fell from an elevation in the church, and the injuries then received he never recovered from. The decease of the venerable clergyman will be a source of sincere sorrow, not only to his congregation, but to a large number outside of the Catholic Church. He regarded it as one of the duties of his sacred office to administer to bodily ills, and so wide a renown had he acquired for the cures he had made that the sick flocked to the parsonage from all parts of the city, the rich and the poor alike seeking his aid. His memory will be not less cherished by the poor of his congregation for his charities, which were widely dispensed. He will be buried on Monday morning next, and the funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, Christian street, below Tenth.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—Rev. Dr. Hoffman, who is pastor of the new Moravian Church enterprise in this city, has been holding meetings for several months at the hall, corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue. The congregation has increased in numbers so much that they have determined to build a church edifice. In order to aid in accomplishing which, they have secured the valuable services of Rev. Dr. Talmage, an eloquent divine of this city, who will lecture this evening at Concert Hall in aid of this object. There are but two Moravian enterprises in this city, but the accessions to this church are being rapidly augmented.

SENT TO NEW YORK FOR TRIAL.—Lewis La Pierre, otherwise Robert Keefer, who was tried in the United States District Court last week on the charge of forgery and fraud, but acquitted, was yesterday ordered to be surrendered to the United States Marshal of the Southern District of New York, with Thomas Day, both of whom were held here under indictment to answer a charge in that district.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The tunnel for the Junction Railroad has been finished to the north side of Market street, and about forty feet more tunnelling will complete the work. It is probable that, by the first of May, cars will be able to pass through it. The work has been prosecuted with vigor, though, from the character of it, considerable time has been consumed in its construction.

BEAUTIFYING.—A number of rustic summer houses are now being constructed at Fairmount Water Works. One will be on the second terrace overlooking the Wire bridge, and commanding a fine view of the Schuylkill, and the surrounding country. Another one will be placed on the top of the reservoir, facing Spring Garden street, and a third one just inside the Green street entrance to the grounds.

JEWISH HOSPITAL FAIR.—The treasurer of the Fair in aid of the Jewish Hospital, lately held at the Assembly Buildings, has paid over the net proceeds, $5073·84, to the Hospital Association. The Board of the Hospital Association has passed a vote of thanks to the Managers of the Fair.

PHILADELPHIANS ABROAD.—Among the passengers who sailed in the *Cuba*, from New York, on Wednesday, for Europe, were Dr. Robert E. Peterson and wife, of Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF FRUIT.—4120 boxes of oranges and 1250 boxes of lemons arrived in this city yesterday from Messina, by the barque *Ann Elizabeth*.

A FINE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT.—Almost every citizen of Philadelphia will remember the two aristocratic-looking mansions that have for years past occupied the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. They belonged to the Fotterall family and were unostentatiously magnificent. The outside was modest, being composed of plain brick, but they were massive and substantial. Within, the appointments were everything that wealth and cultivated taste could desire. The rapid march of business westwardly along Chesnut street rendered it profitable for the owners of these houses to dispose of them, and Mr. George J. Henkels, one of Philadelphia's most enterprising business men, became the purchaser. Mr. Henkels has remodelled the entire interiors and thrown the two establishments into one. As most residents of our city know, Mr. Henkels is largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture. The immense building is filled with every variety of household furniture, and has been so constructed that the purchaser by passing through a variety of corridors and alcoves, can inspect the goods in detail. The structure to its uppermost story is used for the storage of goods, and it is the special boast of Mr. Henkels that every article sold is warranted to be perfect in its kind. The alterations are not yet completed, as the proprietor has it in contemplation to erect immense buildings upon the rear of the lot of such a character as to more than double the capacity of the warehouse. The show-windows on Chesnut street are only temporarily placed there for the purposes of business, and at no distant day will be replaced with others of artistic design. The entire building is fitted up as salesrooms, the proprietor having his manufactory in another part of the city. This is in all probability the largest furniture establishment in the United States, and the admirable quality of goods manufactured by Mr. Henkels are acknowledged wherever they are known. The enterprise of the proprietor is a credit to our city, and we are gratified to observe that our prominent merchants are paying especial attention to the proper fitting up of their places of business. Within the past ten years we have greatly advanced in this matter, and Mr. Henkels' new store is a valuable addition to the splendid establishments of Philadelphia.

DEDICATION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—This morning at 11 o'clock the Institute for Colored Youth, situated on the north side of Shippen street, above Ninth, was dedicated with interesting and appropriate ceremonies. The Institute, which is a fine three-story brick building, fifty-one feet by eighty feet in extent, has been in process of erection for many months past, and is just completed. It is one of the most imposing structures in the southwestern portion of the city, and is admirably situated for the purpose intended. It cost at least $45,000, and was erected without aid from the public at large, but entirely by contributions and subscriptions from the Society of Friends.

The first floor is used in the southern portion as a library and reading-room, and at the northern end as a primary school for boys and girls.

The second floor is to be used as the boys' and girls' high school, and is divided into two apartments, the southern portion being the girls' high school, and the northern portion the boy's. There are seats for about one hundred girls and eighty boys in the High School Department. It is intended that all graduates of the High School shall in the future be employed as teachers of the colored race abroad and home. Two anterooms adjoin the Boys' High School, which are used as a laboratory and a room to store instruments, etc. A massive double glass partition divides the Boys' High School from the Girls.

The third floor is divided into six large and comfortable class-rooms for boys and girls. The entire school building has a capacity for three hundred scholars. The High School Department on the second floor presents a remarkably neat, tasty, and airy appearance. The wood work is painted in imitation of dark maple, and the desks and seats for the pupils are neat and convenient.

The dedicatory ceremonies this morning were as follows:—

Opening Remarks—M. C. Cope, Secretary of Corporation.
Address—William Evans, Jr., Member of the Board of Managers.
Dedicatory Poem—Fanny M. Jackson, Principal of Female Department.
Remarks—E. D. Bassett, Principal of Institute.
Oration—O. V. Catto, Teacher in Institute.
Essay—Caroline R. Le Count, of class of 1863.
Dissertation—J. H. Davis, Member of Senior Class.
Dissertation—Sarah L. Iredell, of Senior Class.
Dialogue—Class of small boys.
Recitation—Class of small girls.

VILLAINOUS ATTEMPT AT WHOLESALE MURDER.—On Wednesday night last some heartless, God-forsaken scoundrels placed fifteen rails across the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, a short distance below the Bell road. The rails were placed in a cut in the road, and it was the evident intention to throw a train from the track, and perhaps sacrifice a number of lives. The through Washington train from New York came dashing along on Wednesday night, and the engine pitched into the obstruction, scattering the rails in all directions, breaking neighboring fences, etc. The engine and cow-catcher were much injured, but beyond this mishap no damage was done to property or individuals. Hanging is a light punishment for such outrageous conduct as the above.

THE SPECIAL SANITARY INSPECTORS.—The Special Sanitary Inspectors, appointed by the Board of Health last fall, to examine the yards, cellars, and all premises in the city, for the purpose of reporting upon such nuisances as would be detrimental to the health of the city, are still actively engaged. The report of their operations from November, 1865, to the 28th of February, 1866, has just been submitted to the Board of Health, and it indicates that a large number of nuisances have been abated.

FLAG RAISING.—The Sixteenth Ward Union League opened the Gubernational canvass this morning by unfurling to the breeze an enormous flag, inscribed with the name of Major-General John W. Geary. This is the first flag afloat, and it is the intention of the members to keep it flying until General Geary is elected.

A SMALL BURGLARY.—Tyson & Co., Commission Merchants, Third and Callowhill streets, had their store entered this morning by means of false keys. The drawers were broken open and a number of counterfeit notes taken. The thieves then went up stairs and stole the sum of forty dollars in pennies.

STEALING MANILLA ROPE.—Henry Williams, colored, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of nine fathoms of Manilla rope, cut from a vessel at Mead alley wharf. The rope was recovered by some officers. Williams was committed to prison.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—Workmen commenced yesterday to set the iron work of the Chesnut street bridge.

AN ANTIQUE PROPHECY.—

"In ye year eighteen sixty-one
Shalle be a scathefu warre begun,
But, natheless, shalle its end arrive
Withouten faile, in sixty-five.
Then shall ye land in fame increase,
And manie blessings come with peace;
For, certes, this to you I tell,
Both poore and riche shalle be clothed well,
And goodlie garb be in ye power
Of alle who seek a mightie Tower!"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

SHOPPING.—A lady who had made an unfortunate clerk tumble over all the stockings in the store, objected that none were long enough. "I want the longest hose that are made." "Then, madam," was the reply, "you'd better apply at the next engine house." If this lady is at a loss where to find the best Family Coal, we would advise her to visit W. W. Alter's coal yard, N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. You there get the very best at the lowest rates. If more convenient, you may order at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Heimbold's new store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Heimbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Heimbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.
Depots at N. 164 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, and No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—
French Cane Corsets, at $1·40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1·75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2·75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4 50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5·50 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.
Mr. Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2·75 per pair.

SPRING FASHIONS in gentlemen's clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's one price, under the Continental.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country and Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price* as $2·75 per pair; the material also by the yard. Just opened by
JOHN M. FINN,
S E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to contribute to the sale of Fine Paintings to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 15th and 16th instant, must have them in store on or before Saturday, the 10th instant.

A NEW NEWSPAPER FILE.—We have just seen a newspaper file patented by Mr. Jacob Frick, No. 614 N Third street, and for sale by him, which, from its durability, convenience, and neatness, bids fair to have a large share of public patronage.

PRICES REDUCED—A RARE CHANCE.—Secure splendid photographs at B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Never fail to please. Artistical execution, rare accuracy, and fine style.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.
SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FARIS—LINDSON.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. Samuel Beck, GEORGE FARIS, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, to Mrs. CAROLINE LINDSON, of same place.

JACKSON—MANN.—On Tuesday evening, March 6, at the residence of William Mann, Esq., No. 1711 Green street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, FRANKLIN JACKSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of Mr. Charles Mann, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

THOMSON—THOMPSON.—Wednesday evening, March 7, 1866, by the Rev. John Chambers, GEORGE THOMSON and Miss MARTHA M. THOMPSON. §§

DIED.

CALVERLEY.—On the evening of the 5th instant, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. MARY JANE, widow of the late Joseph M. Calverley, and daughter of Mary Jane and the late Samuel Young, in the 39th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Liberty Grotto, No. 1, S. and D. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 836 Moyer street, above Ash, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CONN.—On the 7th instant, Mr. THOMAS CONN, son of Margaret and the late Thomas Conn, in the 52d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Zachary Taylor Lodge No. 45, A. P. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his brother-in-law's residence, Mr. William K. Urwiler, No. 715 Ohio (late Wood) street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

DRANE.—On the morning of the 7th instant, HENRY A. DRANE, M. D., in the 25th year of his age.
His relatives and the friends of the family, Columbia Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M., Philadelphia National Lodge, No. 223, I. O. of O. F., and Southwark Hose Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 625 Pine street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

JAYNE.—On Monday, the 5th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, DAVID JAYNE, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, the friends of the family, and his Masonic brethren, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 282 S. Third street, on Saturday morning next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. §§§

LAPSLEY.—On the 7th instant, CHRISTIAN H. LAPSLEY, aged 33 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the employes of Adams' Express Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1931 Wilcox street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEHMAN.—This morning, FRANK IMLAY, son of Charles and Sarah E. Lehman.

McINTOSH.—On the 7th instant, MARGARET McINTOSH, relict of the late Gabriel McIntosh.
The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1532 Sansom street, on Saturday, the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

REYNOLDS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, in Camden, March 8, from scalds received February 26, 1866, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, late First Lieutenant Company K, 28th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, eldest son of Marion and the late John Reynolds, in his 23d year.
The relatives and male friends, and the members of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel J. Lenoir, No. 1320 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, March 11, at 1 o'clock.

SHALLCROSS.—On Tuesday, the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Isaac E. Shallcross.
Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Sellers street, above Unity, Frankford, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SINLEY.—On the 7th instant, MARGARET CLARK, eldest daughter of Robert and Jane Sinley, in the 22d year of her age.
Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, William Clark, No. 757 S. Sixteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SLACKHOUSE.—On the 7th inst., Mrs. ELENOR, wife of Aaron S. Slackhouse, in the 41st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford road and Clearfield street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BRANDS, WITH SOLID OR MOVABLE Letters, for burning names on Tools, furnished to order at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SARDINE OPENERS, OF SEVERAL PATterns, Champagne Openers, Cork Drawers, and a variety of Cork Screws, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRACKETS, CHAINS, AND HOOKS, OF several patterns, for suspending Hanging Baskets or Bird Cages, and a variety of styles of Wire Hanging Baskets, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
F. L JORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
A. J. HOYT'S,
A. J. HOYT'S,
25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
A. J. HOYT'S,
GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY
AND FANCY GOODS.
A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.
The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.
Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.
GIFT SALE. TWENTY FIVE CENTS
25 CENTS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get
A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a Silver-plated Goblet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish Set of Forks or Spoons one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price as smashing to everybody.
Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as Stationery Envelopes Ink, Pens, Needles, Fine Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—
First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article) which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.
Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.
Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and, as a matter of course, everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.
A visit from 10,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use, and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.
A. J. HOYT,
Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Safes, Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 3 9 fmwst

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the plan of the
TENTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 87.) 2 24 lawt3 29

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Locklaw, etc.
2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, Ironfounder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to
$1,143,874·14,
Invested as follows:—

100,800 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		Market Values.
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
76,450 U. S Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		$461,061·45
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
23 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate		147,300·89
Loans on collateral amply secured		160,481·95
Premium notes secured by policies		217,564·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,469·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		30,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,824·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,
$544,492·92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636·31.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p